The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2040. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Allahabad, but had not yet arrived into Oude. The report that has reached us attributes this delay to the non-arrival of the siege-train and convoy from Agra, and adds that considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of this important addition to the attacking force. But this, I think, is a mistake, for the convoy appears to have been but two marches from Cawnpore on the 6th, with the siege train only one march in rear. And an officer writing from the Chief's camp on the 9th states expressly that the train came in on the 7th, and was in order about the 12th.

I conclude, therefore, that Sir Colin was only waiting to see the whole force under his immediate command, and that within a day or two after the detachment reached camp (which must be in the whole neighborhood of the band of rebels from 12,000 to 15,000 strong, and about 10 guns, mostly of heavy metal), and the remaining 42 field-pieces of the whole number under the command of Sir Archdale Wilson. The road to Allumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Cossia, Bussuttpoopa and the Bunnee bridge. From Allumbagh itself our latest news is of the 12th inst., when all was well. No attack had been made by the enemy since their bloody repulse of the 16th of January but one was expected on that very day, and anniversary of the letter to which I am referring—an anniversary of the 16th, you, Oude all to pieces.

The Chief, from Lucknow, with his Staff, was [illegible] Cawnpore, was thence forward the prime. Surprise was consequently caused by his abrupt departure from Bunnee, and speculation ran rife as to the cause. But we learn that on his arrival at his camp, the march of Brigadier Franks on the road from Jeanpore by Sultanpore to Lucknow was imminent at Allumbagh, and that the Bunnee bridge had been left by the last day of the month—and the two auxiliary forces destined to aid the Commander-in-Chief in the movement of Oude.

I must not omit to mention that the great Oude factory, Messrs. Gaunt, has passed out and sent from Allumbagh, of which, of whom some have all [illegible]

[illegible] Oude, where the great [illegible] of Oude, with Begum [illegible] Fuza Hussain, held the road to Fuckeepore, at a distance of [illegible] miles from the bottom of the Nynee Tal hill. A second was at Bussuttpoopa, further to the west, and a third was in the centre on the main Bareilly Road, 24 miles from the Nynee Tal hill, or rather, from the camp at the bottom of the hill, where Sir Colin, McCleverty with the 42d Highlanders, some 500 Sikhs and Hillmen, and some irregular horse and four light field pieces—in all about 1,500 men.

When this little force M'Cleverty on the 16th attacked the rebels on the Bareilly road, who were commanded by one Kalee Khan, and had approached within [illegible] and utterly routed them, capturing three guns and killing and wounding 500 of the enemy. The loss here was killed and wounded was 25, [illegible] there being two officers of the 42d among the former. The action over the Colonel proceeded [illegible] to his camp, and he was then attacked by the rebels in the first outbreak on the 16th of May, or of the more general slaughter five days later. But simple details of the massacre—which, be it remembered, took place in the Palace of Fuzza Ghur, and, while there was an evident shrinking on the part of the witnesses from asserting that they were directed by the prisoner, there was not a particle of evidence to show that he was dissenting, or even passive in the matter.

All is quiet in the Punjab, with Sikh regiments marching down into Hindostan, and English ones coming up from Kurrachee to take their place. Sir Jean Lawrence arrived with the 17th Punjab Infantry at Loodhiana on the 4th, on his way to Delhi and Agra, the districts lately handed over to his management. From Mooltan the 7th Fusileers had arrived at Bahawul, setting free the 61st, who go up to reinforce the somewhat crippled garrison of Peshawur.

From Malwa we learn that the contingent of that province, of which the greater part has mutinied, is to be formally disembodied. At Indore the Rajah of Ameer, and all the very few who remained faithful to the Sikhs, were based on the 16th of January by Sir Robert Hamilton when his adherents were assessed, as the accounts, as I understood at the time, of imbecility.

Further to the eastward in Central India, Sir Hugh Rose and General Waterlow are pressing on, helping to confine into an ever narrowing circle the yet blazing or smouldering fire of rebellion. Sir Hugh, after relieving Saugor, before proceeding upward, moved to the eastward against a strongly situated fort called Garrahkota, some 25 miles off, supposed to be occupied by the remains of the mutinied 52d Bengal native infantry. He was proceeding to invest the place when it was abandoned by its occupants.

Whitlock's force was expected to leave Jubbulpore on or about the 15th, and would advance in two divisions, one along the great road to the Ganges, the other to Saugor, by way of Dumoh.

The Calpee rebels, thus urged upon in the rear, have twice come to blows with our troops—one toward Etawah, where 125 of them fell in a walled inclosure before Mr. Hume, the Collector, and some irregulars; the second time toward Cawnpore, where some of the 88th attacked a party that had crossed the Jumna and slew 60 of them.

In this Presidency nothing has occurred of much importance.

O.

TRIAL OF THE KING OF DELHI.

From the Delhi Gazette.

The trial of the Ex-King of Delhi commenced on Wednesday, Jan. 27, in the Dewan Khas of the Palace. It was 11½ before the prisoner was brought in. He appeared very infirm and tottered into Court supported on one side by the "interesting youth," Jumma Bunnee, and on the other by a confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him. He presented such a picture of helpless imbecility, as under other circumstances must have awakened pity. He sat coiled up on a cushion on the left of the President, and to the right of the Government prosecutor; his son Jumma Bunnee, standing a few yards to his left, and a guard of rifles beyond all.

The prosecutor read the charges against the prisoner, stating that although the prisoner might be fully convicted by the Court, no capital sentence could be passed upon him, in consequence of his life having been guaranteed to him by Gen. Williams, in a promise conveyed through Capt. Hodson.

The prosecutor then put the question though the interpreter, "guilty or not guilty," which the prisoner either did not, or affected not to understand; and there was some delay in explaining it to him. He then declared himself profoundly ignorant of the nature of the charges against him, although a translated copy of them was furnished and read to him in the witnesses, some twenty days previous. After some more delay the prisoner pleaded, "Not guilty," and the business of the Court proceeded.

On the second day the sitting was closed, in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner.

On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams; and, except when anything particular struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around him.

On the fourth and fifth days he was aroused from sleep to hear the evidence read. A professional artist was in attendance on the latter day, making a sketch of the prisoner, as he lay on his couch.

On the sixth day, the translation of a letter, dated the 24th of March, addressed to the late Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P., was read, disclosing the fact that as far back as a year and a half ago secret emissaries were sent by the King of Delhi, to Persia, through the agency of one Mahomed Hussein Usbekeen, the object of which was evidently to obtain assistance to complete the overthrow of British power in India. The perusal of the letter, which bears both the Delhi and Agra postmark, excited considerable sensation in court.

On the seventh and eighth days the prosecutor examined, through the interpreter, a person named Jewkull, formerly news-writer to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra. His evidence confirmed all we have already heard concerning the cold-blooded atrocities committed absolutely under the prisoner's own apartments in the palace. The canal water, which ran through the place of execution, was, it appears, used for the purpose of washing away all traces of the bloody deed.

Captain Fosbery, Commissary of Ordnance, was examined on the 8th and 9th days, and on the 10th Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, C. S., gave evidence. The "soothsayer," Hussun Usbekeen, was examined, and denied all that had been said of his wonderful powers.

The prisoner was then referred to, and notwithstanding his recorded statement of his firm belief in the powers attributed to the witness, he denied all knowledge of him or his powers. He was reminded of his statement made but a few days previous, but all to no purpose; he completely ignored him; and Hussun Usbekeen was returned to his place of confinement, much to the disgust of those who expected some interesting revelations from him.

The next witness called was Bukkawun, a peon in the service of the late Captain Douglas. His evidence chiefly related to the occurrences of the 11th of May.

The Court was occupied the whole of the eleventh day with the examination of a person named Cossmuddy editor of a native paper entitled the Delhi News, conducted on a novel principle, the editor's duty being to write his paper full, and then carry it round and read it to his subscribers. The witness stated, in reply to questions, that the Mahometans of the city were in the habit of boasting that the Europeans, aided by the Russians, were coming to drive the Englishmen out of the country, and gave it as his belief that the Mahometans were very much excited about the Persian war. The Government prosecutor stated that, in order, for the purpose of bringing together a large body of men for some business to be transacted in the Dewan Khas, and he said they might not be on a wild goose chase, he had caused it to be circulated that a reward would be given to the person who should give the earliest information of the approach of the Russians, or who should give the first intelligence of the enemy's approach, or who should give the order.

On the twelfth day of the trial, the prisoner did not appear, and gave some particulars of the massacre of Europeans inside the Palace, of which he was the witness. The prisoner's Mahomed Sultan, Sultan Bunnee, was then called in and examined on oath. The evidence which might be and might be, but for evident "bias," interesting and important, always leaning down when coming to a certain point, viz.: criminating the prisoner.

The prisoner was more lively than usual to-day; declared his innocence of everything several times, and, crossed himself by twisting and uplifting a shawl around his head, and setting for a minute or so quietly.

We have already published the telegram, as received in Bombay, announcing the conviction of the King of Delhi and his sentence, by the Court, of transportation for life to the Andamans.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Montgomery Substitute Rejected by the Senate—Proposed Redisp of the Territory Bill—The Volunteer Bill—Willett's Point—Albany to Washington—Outlets for the Army—Naval Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

The Deficiency bill will be voted upon to-morrow, and it is in great danger of rejection. It contains about ten millions of dollars, viz.:

For the Army	$8,000,000
For the Post-Office service	1,600,000
Miscellaneous	250,000

Amendments calling for $2,500,000 will be presented.

In the Senate vote on the Montgomery amendment, Pearce changed to Lecompton, and Seward was absent. One hundred and eighteen members of the House stand pledged to vote to adhere, which cuts off the Conference Committee, and forces the Senate to recede or lose the bill.

It is reported that Capt. Brooke has rented to Government Burton's old Theatre for $10,000 a year, with an obligation to sell at the end of a year for $22,000.

[FROM ADVERTISER COURIER-COURIER.]

The House Military Committee have agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Volunteer bill, and it will accordingly pass.

The Willett's Point Investigation Committee intend to summon Richard Delafield to give his evidence with reference to that speculation, but not probably until after the adjournment of the New-York Legislature. The prominent parties in your City are also to be called on.

It is rumored that Allsop, the English fugitive, has arrived here, with the purpose of ascertaining what the views of Government are on his extradition, if demanded.

There was a long Cabinet consultation to-day, and it is believed that the Kansas question formed the subject of deliberation.

Lieut. Beale, of the Camel Wagon-road Expedition, arrived here to-day, and reported himself at the War Department. The success of the Camel experiment has inclined the Administration to further use of them, and Congress will be asked to make an application of $25,000 to purchase additional supplies. Partial arrangements are already made, and a contract agreed on by the Secretary of War. It is also determined to appoint a Commissioner to go to Africa and make a treaty by which permanent supplies can be procured from that country instead of Arabia.

O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

Letters received this morning, at the War Department, from Lieut. Ives, commanding the Colorado River expedition, dated Feb. 11, says that the steamer Explorer had reached the Mojaro villages, and that the navigation of the river continued difficult. The Indians had stated that they had never known the water to be so low. All the exploring party were well, and no accident whatever had occurred.

The receipts at the Treasury last week were nearly a million of dollars. The amount subject to draft is over six millions and a half. Drafts were issued amounting to a million and a quarter.

The Government has made a contract, with a citizen of Texas, for supplying $25,000 worth of camels for the use of the army. A commercial arrangement will be made at some point in Africa affording the best facilities for purchasing animals suitable to our climate, and for exportation hither.

Lieutenant Beale has submitted to the War Department a report concerning the road surveyed and opened by him last Summer from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. It confirms previous statements. He passed over the road in mid-winter, meeting with snow only once, and then not enough to cover the ground. The climate was such that there was no occasion to use tents.

The bill to supply the deficiency for the fiscal year ending a year from June next, is under consideration in the House. It appropriates nine and a half millions of dollars, of which nearly eight millions is for the army, and a million four hundred and sixty-nine thousand to supply the deficiency in the revenue of the Post-Office Department.

The House Committee on Public Lands will report but few bills giving lands for railroads, and none to the States which have already received grants for such purposes.

The Senate confirmed the following appointments as Lieutenants of the Navy: John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, Francis M. Ramsay, Richard M. Mead, Jr., Marshall C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, Jr., Calvin F. Thomas, Charles C. Carpenter, Andrew J. McCartney.

Senator Sumner was telegraphed to yesterday to come on here, but did not arrive here until after the Senate to-day acted on the House amendment to the Kansas bill.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

The business transacted during the morning hour was of an unimportant description.

The Kansas bill from the House was taken up.

The amendments were read, whereupon

Mr. Green submitted a motion, without comment, to disagree to the House's amendment to the Kansas bill.

Mr. Butler considered the amendment as a clear violation of the Democratic principle that Congress would not interfere with the right of the people of Territories to govern themselves. Under that principle he had hoped to see the fraternal sight of two States—one Slave and the other Free—coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment because it was said what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provided that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas can call a Convention to frame a new one, on which the President may admit her by proclamation, after she has become a State without coming before Congress at all. What guarantee against slave is there in this? Who knows of the Constitution that may be framed will be Republican in form, or may not contain laudable Slavery? There were many laudable features about this measure of the House which pleased the public eye, but he trusted that we were near the close of the Session beneath. The agitation of Slavery was spreading like a wave, threatening the Union. He had heard that the Slavery debate would have been set in rest by Kansas coming into the Union under the Senate bill.

Mr. Douglas had hoped, with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that the Democratic principles would have been adhered to in accordance with those Democratic principles which had been the rule of his (Douglas') life. He thought if the amendments were considered by the Senate, it would be the duty of these principles, and bring peace and quiet. The Senator on the other side urged, as a reason for the admission of Kansas, that it will bring peace. Why not then admit it? We can do it in one hour, by returning to their allegiance. Concur with the House, and the action is final, and Kansas is in the Union, with a right to make a Constitution to suit herself. But men of all parties and sections then unite in settling the Constitution. After replying to Mr. Benson's objection that it was a violation of Democratic principles, Mr. Douglas referred to the President's recognition, allusion to Kansas and Nebraska, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic Party. The object of the adoption of the Constitution is the people, in simply to ascertain if it is an expression of their will. If it is thus, act and done, and it is the duty of Congress to ratify the expression of their will, before admitting it into fraternal law. The counter from Pennsylvania had cited the case of Florida. Florida was not precedent, and proves nothing except to an [illegible] of the action of Congress, the principle that there is no need of a Constitution to be the will of the people. Such reasoning strikes at the root of all free Government—strikes the prop from all parties, Democratic, American and Republican. The House had amended the bill, which accomplishes two great objects, first, that it recognizes the right of the people of Kansas to frame their own institutions. Why then, not all unite and vote for the amended bill, and thus settle the Kansas question? Vote for it, and the right of the people is recognized. Vote for it, and States' rights are carefully are preserved. Vote for it, and there is peace in the country.

Mr. Pugh explained the reasons which would influence him to vote against the House amendment. His Instructions from Ohio did not cover the present measure, hence he would exercise the right of private judgment. He then addressed himself to various legal points, showing the inapplicability of the provisions in the amendment to the circumstances of the case. The amendment submitted the Constitution to a more contracted circle of voters than have already voted on the Slavery clause. If it, however, refuse to submit it to vote. The Free-State men having a majority, cannot approve the Slavery clause—hence they would vote the Constitution down and prevent the enrollment of framing a new one. They would unfailingly vote it down—they could do nothing else. If the ten commandments were appended to the Constitution they would unfailingly vote it down. He contended by showing that Congress expected to the admission of Kansas that they would discharge themselves from all power over the Constitution that might be framed. The passage of the bill would precipitate the people of Kansas into a new condition of anarchy. He was opposed to it in every shape and form. He considered it the most objectionable proposition yet submitted.

No other Senator offering remarks, Mr. Green's motion was adopted by yeas 32, nays 25.

Yeas—Messrs. Brodhead, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Dougl[illegible], Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benson, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Dodge, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hunter, Jones, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thomson, Toombs.

The Senate was crowded, but not much sentiment manifested. After several calls for the Yeas and Nays, made to prevent Mr. Dowdan from taking up the Minnesota bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 2.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, opposing various items in the bill, particularly for the Army, and incidentally that there was no evidence of a rebellion in Utah. He would send civil officers thither, and if the Mormons did not cooperate in the Administration of the Government, he would repeal the organic law and give Brigham Young and Company fair notice to quit our soil.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said it would be better to give out the Mormon war by contract, and he would not be surprised if this, by the future historian, should be called the war of plunderers and contractors. He would not vote to put money into the pockets of those harpies and jobbers who get fat jobs on account of their political influence. He was for extravagant contracts having been made by the Government.

Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, in reply, said there was a proposition to furnish corn at 95 cents per bushel, but it was rejected, and directions were issued to purchase at the lowest prices.

The question of procuring Quarter-Masters' supplies was generally discussed.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, defended the expedition to Utah, which was, he said, dispatched with no expectation of making war on the Mormons. Patriotism demanded that supplies should be voted for the maintenance of the army. He also defended the estimates of the War Department.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 2.

The bill fixing the first of May for the resumption of specie payments, has passed both Houses.

The bill requiring parent banks to redeem the notes of their branches in specie, and requiring independent banks to establish an agency at Richmond or Baltimore for the redemption of their notes, has also finally passed, and takes effect in April, 1859.

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution, appropriating $2,000 to remove the remains of President Monroe from New-York to Richmond.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 1.

The brig *Lion*, of Boston, for Aux Cayes, was lost on Inagua Island, (one of the group of the Bahamas,) with all hands, except one seaman that was saved.

Burning of the Steamer Sultan—Fifteen to Twenty Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 2.

Information has been received here that the steamer *Sultan* was burned to the water's edge, and sunk near Cape Girardeau, Mo., 130 miles below this city, at 3 o'clock this morning, and that fifteen or twenty lives were lost. Among the lost were D. D. Moore, clerk of the boat; Henry Eit, pilot; Joseph Blackburn, watchman; the whole of the cabin crew and the barkeeper, (name unknown.) Two lady and two gentlemen passengers are missing, and are supposed to be lost. Neither their names nor the full particulars of the catastrophe have yet reached this city. The Sultan was bound to New-Orleans with a full cargo of Western produce, which, with the boat, is a total loss.

LATER.—The *Sultan* was burned near St. Genevieve, not Cape Girardeau. The boat was valued at $25,000, and is insured $17,000. Her cargo consisted of 1,000 tons of flour, pork, lead and wheat. There was no insurance on the freight list. The accounts of the disaster are so conflicting that it is impossible to ascertain correctly at present who or how many have been lost.

Reduction of Canal Tolls—Albany Mayoralty Nominations.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

The Canal Board have resolved to reduce the tolls from four to two, mills on merchandise three to two mills on flour, on 1,000 pounds per mile.

The Americans and Republicans have held a conference, and the Committees have agreed upon Mr. John N. Weiser as the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Mayor of Albany.

Death of a Bank President.

BOSTON, Friday, Mass., April 2.

Charles H. Brown, of the Atlas Bank, died last evening, after a short illness.

Casualty at Sea.

BOSTON, Friday, April 2.

A letter from Captain Dale, of the ship *Fleetwood*, states that while on the passage from Philadelphia for Cape Town, C. G. H., during a gale, Hiram Carpenter, of New-Hampshire, and Edward Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., the former carpenter of the ship, and the latter a seaman, fell from aloft and were drowned.

FROM ALBANY.

Hurrying up Business—The Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Harmony in the House—Mr. Chatfield Again Relegated—Nominations Confirmed, &c.,

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 2, 1858.

Both Houses were engaged to-day in the third reading of bills. None of the bills passed were of any general interest.

The business of the State is being done up in short order, and in much the way that it has been in times past. Everything is going on the lightning train—but not all in one direction. Some goes through—some goes to the table, and some goes to the—well where the bad folks go.

I do not think so much legislation is to be done this year as last—but I do think the business is to be quite as badly done as it has ever been before.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, this morning, presented his budget. It is quite full, and will be found to contain a trifle more than the accustomed allowance. Where the money is to come from the Chancellor does not say. I used to think the Treasury of the State had no bottom, or rather that the bottom had never been found. But I was mistaken. I had not made due allowance for modern efforts. I had not accurately calculated the effect of protracted efforts to reach the bottom of the till—for it is certain the bottom has been reached. There is not now in the strong box, the much boasted and chosen asserted temple a church mouse to leave the purlieus of the channel.

But, notwithstanding, the bottom has been reached, it appears there are still left those who are willing to make a voyage of exploration—to dive down to the very bottom, in the hope that some treasures may yet be hidden in the mystic depths. I give you a synopsis of the Chancellor's bill, or rather a recital of those items which might have been omitted, if the temper of the Ways and Means had been such as to turn a deaf ear to the meeting importunities of the "lame, the halt and the blind."

For salaries of State Officers, &c.	$210,145 00
Stationery and Postage of Legislature	28,000 00
Stationery, &c., for Public Offices	15,700 00
Expenses of Capitol	32,000 00
Rent of Governor's House	2,000 00
State Printing	100,000 00
Military Printing	4,000 00
Commissary Department	12,200 00
Gifts to Agricultural Societies	8,000 00
Expenses of Regents	1,500 00
State Prisons and contingent expenses	280,000 00

GIFTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

New-York Hospital	$20,000 00
Inst. for Deaf and Dumb	23,000 00
Inst. for Blind	27,000 00
Western House of Refuge	28,000 00
Idiot Asylum	15,000 00
Juvenile Delinquent Association	24,000 00
Indian Schools	3,170 00
Incorporated Orphan Asylums, in sums not over $4,000 each	32,000 00
Hospitals	15,000 00
N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,000 00
Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary	500 00
New-York Dispensary	1,000 00
Other New-York Dispensaries and New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	750 00
Buffalo City Dispensary	750 00
Brooklyn Dispensary	750 00
Williamsburg Dispensary	500 00
Albany Dispensary	400 00
Interest, &c., payable from General Fund	794,600 00
Dividends, &c., payable from School Fund	180,100 10
Payable from Literature Fund	14,600 00
Payable from United States Deposit Fund	240,700 00
Payable from Bank Fund	96,875 00
For interest on $6,400,000 at 5 per cent	320,000 00
Both charged upon General Fund	354,600 10

The House, in a lull of business, to-day passed a resolution, directing the Postmaster of the Assembly and to transmit to the Post-Office any document the postage on which was more than three cents. And yet, I believe, the same House has been rampant for immediable copies of one document, the postage of which amounts to about three times that sum. Of course the resolution of to-day was merely Pickwickian. To-morrow, or the day after, it will be quietly reconsidered, and the documents will go off as before.

Mr. Chatfield appears to be destined to make some kind of a reputation in connection with this Assembly. Some time ago he had a fight with Mr. J. O. Delaney, in which he showed great tenacity of grief. A few days after he became so disorderly that the House directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in custody. Then he was released, through the kindly interference of Mr. Law. To-day he was boisterous again, and to-day the House again ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him from the floor. It is unfortunate that at this period of the session a constituency should be deprived of its representation on the floor; but it seems a matter of necessity that such should be the case.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.

The roguish were very busy yesterday, in playing the jokes usual on the 1st of April; and many were very well played, and were quite successful.

Some person procured from the Governor's room the kind of paper on which his Excellency usually writes his letters. These were filled up generally with requests from the Governor that those to whom they were addressed would at once call at the Executive Chamber. I saw more than one of the Senate legislators fold up his specs, gather his papers, lock his drawers, and then go gravely down to the conference which his Excellency had invited. One of the most formal and reserved of all the Senate was first "sold." "I swear," is a common expression, and one that is not usually very forcible; but I thought it had an immense force, as the Senator gave it, on emerging from the Executive's room.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

There was another batch of Notaries confirmed to-day in executive session, but there was no other business done.

Major General Aaron Ward, of Westchester, having resigned his commission, the Governor to-day transmitted to the Senate the name of Brigadier-General Duryea for confirmation as Major-General. General Duryea is well known to the military gentlemen of the State, and his appointment will give them universal satisfaction. He has a bearing worthy of a soldier—has the attributes that fit him to command, and the courteous and gentlemanly demeanor that will make obeyance a pleasure.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

The Canal Board has passed a resolution reducing the rate of tolls on the canals, on merchandise, fifty per cent., or from four to two mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. On flour the reduction is from three mills to two mills per 1,000 pounds per mile, or thirty-three per cent.

This is a heavy reduction, and it must make a material increase in the tonnage of the canals. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

PETITIONS.

Of the Supervisors of New-York to raise $16,000 by a tax, to extend the Hall of Records.

By Mr. Allen, for the removal of the Balance Docks in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York.

Mr. Ely presented the memorial from the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, for power to fix the pay for the Common Council, from Jan. 1, 1858.

REPORTS.

To incorporate the Central American Industrial Commercial Company.

To amend the law relative to non-exemption of household property for servants' wages. Also, a complete bill to extend the powers of the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Halpern, for the relief of Aldermen, Supervisors, and Councilmen of the City of New-York for 1857. It gives them $280 each for services since April, 1857, to December of the same year.

By Mr. Smith, to incorporate the New-York pure milk company.

By Mr. Noxon, to reduce the capital stock of the Onondaga Bank.

By Mr. Brandreth, to incorporate the New-York and Interior Insurance Company.

By Mr. Smith, for the relief of the Jamaica Plank Road Company.

By Mr. Spaw, relative to the appointment of deputy [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday next.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to Harbor Masters in the City of New-York.

To incorporate the Rutherford Hydraulic and Manufacturing Institute in the City of New-York.

The Senate then was late in session.

At the close of the Executive Session, the Annual Appropriation, and the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the senate for the fiscal year, were handed in.

EVENING SESSION.

The Canal Department submitted a list of bridges on which they recommend a reduction of expense of about forty per cent on the rate of last year, and which, if adopted, will save, here, hundreds of dollars, and, elsewhere, thousands, and yet, in the last case, not impair the efficiency of the bridges. Mr. Barnum has commenced introducing a bill against the general Railroad law, so that the Legislature can require additional reports from any company other than those now required by the statute.

The Senate then considered the act to amend the third section of the law relative to the sale of the Central Railroad, being the amendment of last year.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Strong moved to postpone further consideration of the bill until Monday, the majority opposed the motion.

There is little prospect of final action on it to-night.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, April 2.

Mr. Weir presented a remonstrance against the Commissioner of Emigration, being the same as the Internal Slavery Trade Act, from the Common Council of New-York, against the [illegible] any law relating to the city without the consent of the [illegible]

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American College of Dental Science.

To amend the charter of the International Bridge.

Mr. Van Horn, of Niagara, moved to reconsider the last-named bill. Motion lost, but the bill passed. Mr. Van Horn, who had changed his vote for that purpose, moved a reconsideration. Lost.

Mr. Wemple offered a resolution to prohibit the door of the person introducing any [illegible] on the final vote, on any bill. Lost.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the bill [illegible] on the table, for the purpose of recommitting it for a third reading. Lost, 59 to 28—[illegible] Adams, Bates and Bullions voted for the motion, and Mr. Wemple against it.

Mr. Law moved to postpone the special order, being the bill relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits, until [illegible] at 8 P. M. Carried.

Mr. Chatfield, of New-York, introduced [illegible] and the proceedings of the House [illegible] that towards the Chair, and on motion of Mr. [illegible] and was formally removed from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and Deputy.

Mr. Curtiss offered a resolution, to limit the documents sent by mail to 15 cents postage. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Athenæum.

To make the Manager of the Lunatic Asylum in the Counties of New-York and Kings.

To incorporate the New-York Yacht Squadron.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Cutler brought in a bill to authorize the Common Council of 1858 to [illegible] to construct the Ninth-avenue Railroad from [illegible] street to the Battery. Referred to the [illegible] committee.

An invitation was extended to the members to witness the delivery of the address of General Scott next Tuesday in the Regents of the University.

The Metropolitan Police bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Grading Committee moved forward a large number of bills, amongst the following:

To incorporate the Park Vocals, Brooklyn.

For the Relief of the Westchester County Railroad.

To amend the Harlem Railroad Charter.

The New-York Tax bill.

In relation to certain Roads of Supervisors in Brooklyn.

To consolidate the Public, Pilgrim and Brooklyn Railroads.

To incorporate the School of Mines.

Mr. Dowdan moved to strike out of the special [illegible] bill proposing the Heads of Departments in Washington. Carried.

The bill to facilitate the removal of [illegible] was then taken up. Mr. Wason moved to recommit.

The Speaker announced the motion.

Mr. Barnum [illegible]

The bill was then recommitted, and [illegible] to-morrow evening.

[illegible] association was filled.

The bill to authorize the construction of a [illegible] on Broadway passed with Broadway [illegible] third reading. Mr. [illegible] moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion was lost by

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, April 2—P. M.

[illegible] day has been a quiet one in Money [illegible] and [illegible] of Money offered [illegible] rather on the la[illegible] the rate of some loans left at call be[illegible] cent, though [illegible] P cent are the gen[illegible] The Foreign Bill drawers, under the [illegible] are getting a further advance on [illegible] and the business for the Fulton done to-day [illegible] P cent; some leading parties holding for 108 P cent, at the close. French are 5.18@5.16.

The Hamburg steamer, which touched at [illegible] Sunday, March 21, brings a day's [illegible] from London than by the *Persia*. The British Funds were firm at 96¾@97, and a slight [illegible] taken place in the French Bourse. The [illegible] Bank of England had increased about [illegible] in the making up of the weekly re[illegible] of Wednesday, March 17.

At the Stock Exchange this forenoon, a [illegible] was transacted, and only a very moderate business was accomplished, and between the speculative sellers for a decline, and buyers for the [illegible] the Bears of Brokers the result of the session appears to have been a drawn game. In the afternoon, however, at the Second Board, the *Bears* entered the market the sellers with considerable vigor, but not being met in a corresponding temper by the other party, they established a decline of 1@1½ per cent in the leading speculatives, as compared with the closing prices of yesterday after noon. The sales made for New-York Central were at [illegible] P cent., Erie, 21¼; Reading, 48¼; Harlem, 29@29¾; Michigan Southern, 21¼@21¼; Galena, 99, and Rock Island 72 P cent. Pacific Mail, 48 firm, and Illinois Central advanced 2½ P cent on the short sales of day before yesterday, [illegible] being paid for the cash stock. In regard to New-York Central and Erie, we repeat the information of yesterday, that the steamboat party and Drew all both stocks, and it is more than insinuated that the Boston influence bear no particular sympathy with the Central Company, because the latter direct their freight up and down the river to no particular benefit. The Philadelphians continue [illegible] sellers of Reading, though the leading short interest in the stock is here. The shortsellers of Rock Island obtained a decided advantage to-day, and the stock appears to have less support in it [illegible] than for some weeks past. The Agent advised will, no doubt, be formally [illegible] the parties bearing the stock claim that they have other reasons to look to a decline in the revenues of the Spring receipts, and thinks that the Chicago and Mississippi Company have built a third track into Chicago for their own [illegible] of leaving, as heretofore, 40 miles of the Rock Island from Joliet. On the other hand, the Management of the Company report that they are operating their line with more economy, and making more money in proportion to the gross traffic than last season. The Michigan Southern scrip, and preferred shares left off dull and lower. The transfers are to be closed for nearly a month to await the selection of Directors on the 28th inst. [illegible] contracts for the reopening. The business in Hudson River shares was light to-day. The *Bulls* obtained an advantage early in the week of 3@4 P cent., in settling up the short contracts which they took from the other party a few days since at 37@38 P cent. A large business was done to-day in Missouri State Sixes, at steady rates. The general market left off quite heavy.

[illegible] CENTRAL COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1858.

Construction Mortgage outstanding	$16,281,500
Funded Mortgage outstanding	2,024,000
Coupons [illegible]	[illegible]
Unclaimed Account, net	2,907,642
[illegible]	$38,378,977
Loans [illegible] maturing to maturity	12,291,427
[illegible]	$15,097,550
Road [illegible] and equipped	704 miles
Land [illegible], yet unsold	1,394,066 acres
Original issue of Construction Bonds	$17,000,000
On hand unsold	$188,000
Cancelled by land sales	$62,500— 716,500
Outstanding as above	$16,281,500
Original Scrip issued [illegible]	2,000,000
Cancelled by sales and [illegible]	76,000
Outstanding as above	$2,024,000
Security for Construction issue:	
First Mortgage Road and Equipment Land-grant	$10,000,818
Second Mortgage [illegible]	1,105,033 acres.
Land [illegible] maturing	$2,791,920
Pledged [illegible]	144,000 acres.

[illegible] JAN. 1, 1858.

	Dollars.	Acres.
Construction Lands	537,000	$11,113 97
Proceeds [illegible]	302,314	2,008,173
Interest Lands	192,051	1,108,403
Town Lots	—	118 19
Total Sale	1,031,365	$15,111,543
Applied to Mortgage	$1,000,818	
Principal of bonds canceled	616,500	
Land Sale Notes on hand	13,291,427	$15,111,409
Original Land Grant [illegible]	2,595,000 acres.	
Sales as above	1,300,933 acres.	
Leaving Estate unsold	1,294,066 acres.	

The foregoing is our own compilation of the [illegible] of the Company on 1st January, as derived from the proceedings at the annual meeting of the stockholders at Chicago, on 16th ult.

The transfers of the Michigan Southern Co. close to-morrow, preparatory to the annual election of Directors at Toledo on the 28th inst. The [illegible] of the minority of three of the present board [illegible] proxies to contest the new election, has given rise to a controversy, involving the responsibility for the past management of the Company, which excites unusual interest among the stockholders. The President of the Company, Mr. JERVIS, one of the minority referred to, thought to divert the issue with the majority of his colleagues, by a reference to the LITCHFIELD influence, Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD addressed a communication in reply to this point in the controversy, which we insert in another place; simply remarking that the opportunity is embraced by this gentleman to set right, in pretty direct terms, a number of errors publicly current last Fall in regard to the real source of trouble and just responsibility for a failure in the old direction of the Company.

The balance in the various depositories of the United States Treasury, at the close of March, subject to the draft of the Department, (exclusive of Funds to the credit of minor disbursing officers,) amounted to $6,981,101.

The new house of EDWARD W. CLARK & Co., bankers, Philadelphia—in announcing that all claims against the late firm of E. W. CLARK & Co. have been paid in full—add that henceforward they shall use the old name in all business transactions.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

[illegible]

Total Remote [illegible] Total Marketed $1,[illegible]

The Michigan Southern Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The majority of the Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company have authorized a circular to be sent to their stockholders, requesting those who contemplated the coming election to send their proxies to the office of the Company, "either with or without the name of the person" whom they may desire to have represent them, and stating that if proxies are returned in blank, "the Board of Directors will designate some one to vote upon them."

The minority, consisting of Messrs. Jervis, Olyphant & Riggs have issued a counter-circular, requesting the stockholders to constitute them their proxies. In that Circular they use the following language:

"The undersigned have reason to believe that a movement is already instituted for the purpose of bringing your Company once more under the influence of that control which has heretofore proved so prejudicial to your interests, and which, if successful, can only result, as they believe, in disaster."

These conflicting circulars gave rise to a correspondence between sundry stockholders and the Treasurer of the Company, from which it appears that the names of the Directors, and their respective interest in the stock of the Company on the 18th March, when the order was made by the Board for the issue of the regular circular, were as follows:

Directors, with Amount of Stock held by each March 18, 1858.

	Shares.		
	Old Stock.	Guaranteed Stock.	Total.
Nelson Beardsley	200	210	410
R. S. Burrows	—	460	460
George Bliss	10	—	10
Schuyler Colfax	3	27	30
Ransom Gardner	162	82	244
John B. Jervis	4	14	18
Robert M. Olyphant	—	—	—
Clarkson N. Potter	365	144	509
John S. Prouty	443	234	677
Joseph K. Riggs	—	—	—
Hiram Sibley	33	40	73
William Walcott	80	370	450
Jno. C. Wright	7	60	60

* None in his name, but 250 shares in the name of Olyphant's firm.

I do not stop now to inquire how the gentlemen not holding stock, can act as directors in a Company whose charter and laws provide that "no person shall be a Director unless he shall be a stockholder owning stock absolutely, and in his own name and right." While it is evident that Messrs. Olyphant and Riggs are not now legal Directors of the Company, I entertain no doubt that, in sitting and voting as such heretofore, they have acted under a misapprehension, for which I shall not censure them.

Mr. Olyphant and Mr. Jervis have both responded to Mr. Treasurer Walcott, in letters which have been published.

Mr. Olyphant assumes that "the parties who controlled the Company for so long a time," and who, he gravely adds, "have unquestioned ability and great experience," "desire to exercise their influence once more." He fears that "stockholders, if not warned, may ignorantly give them the desired power;" and, while not controverting the Treasurer's statement, showing that he had no stock standing in his name, he adds that he "shall not increase his interest in it until he knows how the election is going! Mr. Jervis goes out of his way to drag my name into this controversy, and volunteers an unqualified personal attack upon myself and friends, as follows:

"I have been thus particular, that the stockholders may see how much of truth there is in the attack made on the circular of myself and others. We issued the circular because we believed there was a movement to reinstate the former control, which has been confirmed by the subsequent activity of the Litchfields, and their personal friends, in soliciting proxies and publishing letters in the papers, and we regarded it a duty we owed to the stockholders to put them on their guard. The question is now before them; they have the opportunity of choosing. It is now clear who are the parties in this contest. If they prefer the Litchfield influence to mine, they certainly have a right to do so, and I have no right to complain. But I have the right to keep myself out of a board not constituted to act harmoniously for the efficient and faithful promotion of the interest of the Company."

It is thus seen that the sole reason assigned by these gentlemen, who represent little or no interest in the Company, for their singular course in canvassing for proxies in opposition to the action of the Board, is their fear that the parties spoken of by Mr. Jervis as "the Litchfield influence," are making an effort to reinstate the former control."

Were this true, and were it a subject for so much alarm as they manifest, it is not perceived why they should be entrusted with the power to protect the Company in this emergency. Could not the large stockholders, composing the majority of the Directors, do it as well? Amongst the 1,800 shareholders of the Company, are there not three honest men to be found who can hold the proxies, without troubling these gentlemen, who have no pecuniary interest at stake?

They pretend to fear that "the Litchfields and their personal friends" are, like themselves, soliciting proxies to promote their own election; and to "regard it as a duty to the stockholders to put them on their guard." I consider this a *mere* pretence—an electioneering trick—put forth in the hope of working upon some old prejudice, or exciting some new one, whereby stockholders might be induced to trust them with their proxies, and withhold them from the majority of the Board.

To prevent misconception, I beg to say most unqualifedly, that I neither seek nor desire an election to a Directorship nor to any other office in the Company, nor am I aware that any of my family or personal friends are candidates for any such distinction.

If, therefore, their fear that such might be the case was the real reason for issuing the minority circular, Mr. Jervis and his friends may now safely desist from their opposition to the authorized action of the Board.

Here I should terminate if the minority had confined themselves to canvassing for proxies, and had not gone out of the way to assault parties whom they had no right to drag into this controversy. Messrs. Olyphant and Riggs, with no personal acquaintance with the past history of our Company, and deriving their impressions from their present associations, might perhaps be excused in their eager chase after votes, for falling against every "former control," and for feeling that any future organization which should leave them out, would "result in disaster."

But when Mr. Jervis, who has been seven years connected with the Company as Chief Engineer and Director, and nearly four years as President, is willing, for electioneering purposes, to come before the stockholders with the sweeping statement that the former "control" has proved "prejudicial to their interests," and then attempt to shield himself from any censure, and charge it *all* upon associates in the former direction, not one of whom has held so many, or so responsible offices, or so much power and for so long a time, in the administration of the road, as himself, it is proper that we should pause for a moment and consider the facts.

The vigorous construction of this road was entered upon in 1850, under the Presidency of George Bliss, of Massachusetts, Mr. Jervis being Chief Engineer. The road was opened to Chicago in June, 1852, when Mr. Jervis was elected President. He retained that office until April, 1855, with the exception of a few weeks, during which it was held by Mr. Doxtater. In April, 1855, Mr. Wilkinson was chosen President, and remained in office until the April election in 1857. I occupied a position from the 1st May to the 15th August last, from which date to October, it was held by Mr. Ransom. At the last date Mr. Jervis was again chosen. During this period, the business had the office of Chief Engineer of the Company, with the exception of a few months, he has always been a Director.

From 1850 until October, 1855, I held the position of Treasurer; from October, 1855, until April, 1857, I was absent in Europe, and had nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Company's affairs in this country.

This statement shows the official positions which have been respectively occupied in the Company by Mr. Jervis and myself, during the period of time, who has had the largest share in that "control," of which he now complains.

It must also be borne in mind that the general duties attached to the respective offices were distinct and clearly defined.

As Chief Engineer, he had "control" of all the expenditures for purposes of construction, and for most of those for equipment. His duties led him to be constantly contracting obligations for the Company to meet; my duty was confined to providing the means of payment. No new work could be undertaken, no contracts for construction entered into, except upon estimates made or approved by him. If the cost of construction has exceeded the original estimates, is it just the thing for the Chief Engineer, who had "control" over that department, to charge its mistakes to the Treasurer, who had to find the means to pay for them?

2. And as for my control over the operating of the road, with which the Treasurer had nothing to do, while the President was specially charged with its supervision, for which purpose he was clothed with ample powers over all subordinates.

If, then, the road has cost too much in its original construction, just here by reason of injudicious contracts, or by mistakes in estimates; or if in its operation too large a force has been employed, or too high a speed attained, or too many trains run, or too low a tariff of prices established, whereby too large a proportion of the gross earnings has been absorbed in expenses, would any fair man think of holding the financial officer, located in New-York, responsible for these results, over which he had no practical control?

But it may be said that, in addition to expenditures for constructing and operating their own line, the Company has made heavy investments in other enterprises. I answer that in all cases so far as I know, they were by the express orders of the Board, or subsequently sanctioned by the Board. I may add that by far the largest portion of them were under Mr. Jervis' Presidency, the principal loans were negotiated by a Committee of the Board of which he was a member, and all were set forth and justified in the Company's report, signed by him as President, in 1854.

I do not include the Detroit and Monroe road in the foregoing statement, for no one will pretend that I had any "control" over expenditures for that line, the construction of which was authorized by the stockholders at an annual meeting, and which was commenced and completed during my absence from the country, under Mr. WILKINSON's presidency. It is understood that nearly the entire cost entered into and formed a part of the Michigan Southern Railway. During my personal absence, nearly $400,000 were expended by the company in providing steamboats upon Lake Erie. It is a significant fact that when the last boat, costing some $300,000, was ordered to be built, Mr. Jervis was present in Committee, and is recorded as voting for it, Mr. BURRAGE C. LITCHFIELD was the only member who voted against it, while I sent from Europe, to the President of the company, my written and most earnest protest against it, as an unwise expenditure!

The Company's recent report states the cost of its steamboats at $676,982; their gross earnings for 1857 at $61,503, and the expenses for operating them at $112,876, thus showing an actual loss upon the steamboat business of the year of more than $21,000 over and above the annual wear and tear and the loss of interest upon the original investment.

Not doubting the good faith and honest judgment of those directors who sanctioned this expenditure, I refer to it simply for the purpose of showing that "the Litchfields," against whom Mr. Jervis and his associates desire "to put the stockholders on their guard," were the only members of the Board who opposed it. In no one of the items in the former "control" of the Company for which *they* are to be held responsible?

When I left the service of the Company in October, 1855, it had but a small floating debt. Preparatory to funding it the Board called upon the Chief Engineer (Mr. Jervis) for an estimate of the cash means required to complete its works then in progress. Having received that estimate, amounting to between $700,000 and $800,000, the Directors, upon an examination of their financial condition, concluded that $1,000,000 in additional cash means would suffice to complete all their works, and pay all of their floating debt. I undertook to negotiate some of the Company's securities abroad, in which I succeeded, and remitted to it in cash the sum of $1,000,000, which it required.

Prima facie, then, every debt contracted under my administration of this finances was either paid or funded, and I felt that my personal responsibility in the matter was at an end. Accordingly I sent home my peremptory resignation as Treasurer, and as a Director; but the Company omitted to act upon, or to publish the fact.

Up to that moment, what portion of the "control," which these non-stockholders think to have been so "prejudicial," is properly to be charged to "the LITCHFIELD" influence, to the exclusion of other members of the Board? We had in our Board, from time to time, many able and some eminent gentlemen; and of the entire number of Directors it was my fortune, or misfortune, to be the youngest. Conscious as I am that all acted in good faith and in entire harmony to promote what, at the time, they deemed to be the interest of the Company, I cheerfully take my full share of responsibility for every act which the Board ordered, or subsequently approved. If any of those acts have since seemed to have been mistakes, is it becoming in any of the old Directors to charge their consequences upon their associates, whose position in the Company gave them less "control" over results than they exercised themselves?

Upon my return in the Spring of 1857 I found the Company staggering under a load of $2,500,000 of floating debt.

Pressed then, against my own wishes and interests, once more into the Company's service, I consented to hold, temporarily, the office of President, for the sole purpose of endeavoring to arrange the floating debt; all other duties pertaining to the office being, by special vote, devolved upon the Vice-President. The stockholders responding promptly to a scheme which I submitted, and which the Board approved, the sum of $1,500,000 was at once provided, to apply in reduction of the floating debt. The balance could have been easily carried forward upon the credit of the Company, until other arrangements for funding it could have been made, had not a quarrel broken out among the Directors, the majority of whom held large interests in the stock, while the minority were led by gentlemen holding each *five* shares. It was my misfortune then, as now, to have among my opponents those Directors whose aggregate interest in the stock amounted to little or nothing.

Stockholders may well ponder upon the fact that for seven years, during which time the Company was prosperous, the Board was uniformly composed of directors owning large amounts of the stock. Their interest was therefore so completely identified with that of the Company, that no private griefs, or personal objects, were allowed to interfere with that harmony of action which is the first and the indispensible condition of success. Unfortunately, at the election in April, 1857, some gentlemen were introduced into the Board who, as it subsequently appeared, were not at the time stockholders, and who, when the quarrel which they set on foot broke out into an open rupture, were found to own only *five* shares each.

In former years, I had seen this Company, in time of severe financial pressure and panic, with a large floating debt, but with a united Board, and officers cooperating in good faith, ride out the storm in safety; but when, for the first time in its history, DISCORD reared its head inside of the Company's offices, and around the common council Board, and avowed the purpose of sacrificing its vital interests to gratify private hostility, it was felt to be impossible to struggle and succeed against such influences.

In order that the stockholders might be able to constitute a Board that could act in harmony, the Directors united in a general resignation and ordered a new election. Under that election the present Board came into office, for which I had the pleasure of casting the first vote, commanding, including the proxies held by me, to many thousand shares.

Up to the moment of my resignation of office in the Company, its credit had never been impaired, nor its paper gone to protest. I could not then, without danger to the Company, refer so fully as I now do, to the internal difficulties which were the cause of all its subsequent disasters.

Then a minority of the Board seemed determined to rule because they could not *rule*. The leaders of that minority held but few shares each of the stock; and yet when the election approached they, with as much modesty as is now exhibited in certain other quarters, issued their note of warning, and were as vociferous in "putting the stockholders on their guard" as Mr. Jervis and his two trusty squires are now!

Thus the new election was at hand. It was necessary to prepare the machinery which should accomplish the desired results.

The first step was to secure the use of respectable names, under which they could solicit proxies, and they did obtain permission, it seems, to use the name of Messrs. Alsop, Stuart, Comstock and Olyphant for this purpose.

With the exception of Messrs. Olyphant and Stuart these gentlemen had little or no interest in the Company. Mr. Alsop none, and Mr. Comstock about the same amount. But they were supposed to be gentlemen of fairness and of fortune, and the stockholders believed their intention to be, in good faith, to take hold of the enterprise in person, and to assist, according to the implied promise of their circular, "in funding the floating debt." How far this has been done is to be seen from Mr. Jervis' recent report, showing an increase in the funded debt of $1,500,000, and a diminution in the floating debt of about one-third of that amount!

Mr. Comstock, whose a director, soon resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Biggs. Mr. Alsop declined to serve in the Board, and it is presumed that he subsequently found in the embarrassments of the Illinois Central Road, of which he is a prominent director, and of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, of which he is President, ample occupation for his time and means; for it is believed that he has not been able to devote any portion of either to the service of this Company.

I refrain from referring to information which appears upon the records of the County and the books of the Company, wishing to show the [illegible] of some current expenditures; for I do not believe, except [illegible] for purposes of construction, or a [illegible] Legislature [illegible] any of those connected with that or any other Company, after all, gentlemen who have no pecuniary interest in the Company are the very men to control it. Is it true that the mere fact of owning a large amount of stock—of having a man's fortune irrevocably connected with that of a corporation—is and of itself disqualifies him from being an honest, useful and safe manager? Are those whose interest is so trifling as to be unworthy of consideration, more reliable agents to whom stockholders should entrust their proxies, or the management of a great corporation extending the iron track through four States, than those who have invested large portions of their fortune in the enterprise, by which his prosperity is indefinitely connected with their own? Such seems to have been the theory upon which Messrs. Alsop & Company last Fall, and Messrs. Jervis & Company this Spring, have acted in issuing their circulars.

Disclaiming again any wish or intention to seek to be, or to be elected into the new Board, or any intention to speak offensively as to any individual, I address myself as a stockholder to other stockholders, and I am by what title does any man, I care not what his position or respectability, who owns no stock in our Company, volunteer his services alone or in company with others similarly situated, to canvass for proxies for the purpose of electing managers of a property representing nearly $20,000,000? Is this a precedent which should find favor and become established in this Company? If so, shall it be made applicable to other Railroad Companies, or Banks? In short, to all other corporations?

What would be said of three gentlemen in Michigan or Illinois, who, having invested $1,000, and invested it in stock of the American Exchange Bank, the Bank of Commerce, or any other of the leading monetary institutions of this City, should gravely issue a circular informing the stockholders that they would like to take charge of those institutions, and in order to strengthen their own claims should hereby state that they thought former leading officers had not managed for the best interest of the corporations? Or, if these gentlemen, not caring to meddle with corporations, should take a fancy to Sugar the business of Alsop & Chauncey, or to make something out of the tea-trade of Olyphant Sons, or to share in the banking profits of Riggs & Co., how would an application on their part to the various partners for the control of the business of these respective houses differ in principle from the same we see here; and how would it be met by the individual proprietors?

Cases may, and frequently do, arise when those having little or no interest in the stock of a corporation can render great service in one department or another of its management. It may even happen that the services of particular individuals are almost indispensable; but in such cases they are employed in the light of agents, and not as principals—and the owners of the property, or the Directors who represent them, are the best judges of the necessities of the case, and of the value of their services. No one has ever presumed that the proper mode to secure the best agents is to give them power to compensate their own authority, and to fix their own compensations.

Mr. Jervis and his associates are mistaken in saying that the "issue" at the coming election is between him or his "influence" and that of any other person or persons. Were such the "issue," I must be excused for saying that it would not be worth the ink which has already been shed upon it; for if this Corporation has not vitality irrespective of men and names, it is hardly worth preserving.

The real "issue" is between the stockholders who, owning the property, desire to see it managed in the very best manner, and those owning little or no stock, who, having no interest at stake, can offer no guarantee for their management except that honesty of purpose, and general capacity for business, which they do not claim as their exclusive patrimony, but which is cheerfully conceded to them as to others. It is for the stockholdess to decide.

Personally, I have no other interest in this question than that which I possess as a stockholder; and I have no feeling except that which induces me to desire the prosperity of a Corporation with which I was formerly connected, and in which so many of my friends have always held, and continue to hold considerable investments. My only desire is to see this Company prosperous and restored to its old position of prominence among the important Western roads.

In addition to their interest as stockholders, the gentlemen whom Mr. Jervis and his associates attempt to proscribe, stand yet as accommodation indorsers upon the liabilities of the Company to the amount of about $350,000, which, after six months' "control" over the road and its receipts, and after having added $1,500,000 to the funded debt, Mr. Jervis' administration has not yet been able or willing to discharge. They have, therefore, every inducement to seek the prosperity of the Company. I see no surer way to promote it than to let the stockholders, in entire freedom, and without outside interference, manage their own business in their own way; and I have entire confidence that the majority of the present Board, being large shareholders, will use intelligently, and with a single eye to the interests of the Company, any proxies which the stockholders may intrust to them.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1858.

Sales of Real Estate—April 2.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

1 lot west side of Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, lot 24.8½x72	$4,400
1 lot adjoining Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, lot 24.8½x72	4,300
1 lot adjoining Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, lot 24.8½x72	4,400
1 lot adjoining Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, lot 24.8½x72	4,300
1 lot on south side Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, 22x95	3,250
1 lot adjoining Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, 25x95	3,250
1 lot adjoining Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, 2x25.4 and 19.5	1,200
2 lots on south side Thirty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, 50x98.9	4,250
House and lot No. 201 Lexington-avenue, lot 18.5x87	4,050

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb since the receipt of the *Persia's* news. Prices are yet too irregular to admit of reliable quotations. SUGAR is firm; fair to fully fair, 6c.@6¾c.; MOLASSES, 27c.; FLOUR, $4 40; White CORN, 55c.; Mess PORK, $17; LARD, in bbls., 9¾c.@9¾c. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

FLOUR firm—a large speculative inquiry, and holders demanding an advance. WHEAT dull, and quotations barely maintained. CORN active at 65c.@66c. Mess PORK, $17. BEEF firm. TALLOW scarce. LARD, 10¾c. WHISKY firm.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 1.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; White, $1@$1 15@$1 30. CORN firm; Yellow 62c.@65c. Whisky dull at 21½c.@22c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork $17.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 1.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales, and of the week 5,500 bales, the market closing at a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb. Good Middling is quoted 11¼c.@11½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 2.

Stocks dull. Penn. State 5s, 87¾; Reading Railroad 22¼; Morris Canal 47; Long Island Railroad 11¾; Penn. Railroad 44.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 2, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand, but unsettled prices, including Pots at $6 25@$6 31½; and Pearls at $6@$6 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. The reported sales reach 120 bbls., chiefly Pots.

COFFEE—Exhibits less animation, without change in prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 150 bags Rio at 10¼c.@11c.; 500 bags Cape on private terms; and 350 bags St. Domingo at 9¾c., cash, and 9¾c., 4 months, nearly all at the latter rate, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market is quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Some small lots found buyers, including Middling—11¾c.@11⅞c. for Upland, and 12¼c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Holders quote Dry Cod at from $3@$3 45 ⅌ cwt, with, however, a slack demand at these rates. Mackerel are salable and buoyant. Pickled and Smoked Herring attract very little attention, and prices are heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market continues pretty brisk and buoyant for State and Western Flour. The supply is moderate, especially such brands as are required by the home trade. Prices favor sellers. The transactions since our last add up 15,000 bbls., within yesterday's revised range:

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 60
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 4 60
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand and is firm. Sales 500 bbls. low to good extra, $4 55@$5 55 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in moderate request, and at previous figures. The transactions since our last comprise 1,200 bbls., at $4 70@$4 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3 10 for Jersey, and $3 56@$3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, yet steady. Small sales were made to-day, including red Dutchess County at $1 20; fair White Western at $1 30; and damaged red Southern at 93c. ⅌ bushel. Corn is brisker and dearer. Sales 48,000 bushels at 60c. for Yellow Northern; 60c.@60½c. for Yellow Jersey; 67½c.@70c. for inferior to prime Yellow Southern; and 69c.@71c. for fair to choice White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of small lots of Rye and Barley within our previous range. Oats are in request and are firm at 44c.@46c. for Western, 43c.@46c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 38c.@39c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. The Chicago *Press* gives the following estimate of the amount of Wheat in store on Lake Michigan:

Wheat in store in Chicago	[illegible]
Wheat in transit by lake	[illegible]
Wheat in store at Milwaukee	770,000
Wheat in store at Racine	320,000
Wheat in store at Kenosha	160,000
Wheat in store at Detroit	40,000
Total	2,597,000

Receipts of Produce at Boston during March.

Flour, bbls	76,[illegible]	Rye, bush	4,800
Wheat, bush	4,[illegible]	Oats, bush	41,[illegible]
Corn, bush	130,900	Shorts, bush	28,[illegible]

HAY—Sales have been made of 800 bales at 80c.@$1c., cash, per 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and 80c. for lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is more active, chiefly for foreign, at former prices; New-Orleans, 32c.@34c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@35c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon.

HIDES—The demand has been light this week. Towards the close there has been rather more inquiry from the trade. Importers are firm in their views and do not feel willing to give way any in prices. The principal sales have been: 9,000 Buenos Ayres, at 26c., six months; part in Baltimore, delivered here; 1,000 Ordinaire, and 1,000 Gambier and Bissao on private terms; 675 Cayenne, 19½c., at 60c., cash, less 1 ⅌ cent, and 500 Western, 24½c., at 17½c., six months. The following is a statement of imports of Hides into this port up to March 31, in the years named:

	Ox.	Cow.	Hair.	Total.
1856	90,000	50,000	160,000	300,000
1857	130,000	221,000	127,000	478,000
1858	204,000	120,000	100,000	424,000
1855	112,000	32,000	110,000	254,000

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather better demand, and prices are much firmer. The sales have been very heavy. The weekly movements have been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Receipts during the week—Sides	39,800	6,300
Stock at the close	94,300	3,700
Stock at the close	170,000	34,000

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has declined, with free sales reported at $3 50@$3 75, chiefly at the lower rate, ⅌ 280 lbs.; 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine changed hands, in part, at 40c.@41c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Common Rosin is pretty active at $1 62½@$1 87½ ⅌ 280 lbs. delivered.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, and is worth from 60c.@65c. in store and [illegible], ⅌ gallon. Other descriptions unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at firmer prices. Sales 600 bbls., including at $18 62½@$18 75 for Mess; and $18 75@$19 75 for prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and worth 9c.@9¾c. for Hams; 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in short demand, at 8c.@9¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is pretty brisk and heavy. The transactions since our last comprise 400 bbls. Leaf, at 10½c., cash, ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty steady at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand, at full rates; the transactions since our last have consisted of 270 bbls. in lots, at $12@$12 50 for Plain and Mess; and $13@$14 50 for extra do. $14@$14 50 for Country Prime; and $7 50@$8 for do. Prime. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $26@$26 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $18@$19 for large to choice, ⅌ bbl. Butter is inactive and steady at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@27c. for prime to choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive, yet is worth 7½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 120 tcs. at $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request at uniform rates. Sales 800 hhds., including Cuba at 6c.@7c., and New-Orleans at 5⅞c.@7¾c., with 170 boxes Havana, part at 7⅜c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in better demand at full prices. The light stocks operate as a check upon transactions. Sales since Tuesday, 107 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 10c.@18c.; 134 cases Seed leaf at 10c.@33c.; 79 cases Florida at 12½c.@22c., and 50 bales Havana, in private terms. 600 hhds. Tobacco were sold in Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 30, at prices indicating a decline of from 50c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs., mostly on the inferior and common grades.

WHISKY—Sales 170 bbls., in lots, at 20c., and some drudge at 20c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive, and rates favored shippers. For Liverpool, Cotton 5-32d.@⅜d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 6d.@2s.; Turpentine, 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 1s. 6d.@20s. ⅌ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 2s. 6d. bbl.; Pork and Beef, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; Beef Hams, 2s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.; Naval Stores, 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

SUPPLIES—FOREIGN VESSEL—PLEADINGS.

John B. Brown vs. The Propeller Albany.—This was a libel filed to recover $325 for supplies furnished by the libelant to the vessel, which he alleged was a foreign vessel and without credit in this port. The steamer was American built, and was enrolled, as belonging to this port, in the name of the owner who incurred this debt. He also executed the Custom house bond required of the owner. He had an office in this City, where he made the contract with the libelant, claiming himself to be of this City. His family were, however, at this time at Elizabethport, but whether permanently, or as lodgers, did not appear.

The libel was contested by mortgagees in possession of the vessel, who claimed that she was a domestic vessel.

Held by the Court—The right of recovery of the libelant must be restricted to the case made by his libel, and he cannot avail himself of allegations in the answer to substitute a different ground of jurisdiction or cause of action.

That on the proofs the *Albany* was a domestic vessel, and not within the allegations and charges of the libel, and therefore not amenable to the demand made against her.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libellant, Messrs. D. & T. McMahon; for claimant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

PLEADINGS—COLLISION.

Jesse W. Starr et al. vs. The Schooner White Cloud.—This libel was filed by the owner of the brig *Topaz* to recover the damages sustained by her by a collision with the schooner off Barnegat, on the night of Oct. 14, 1855. The evidence as to the facts was contradictory and irreconcilable.

Held by the Court—That the pleadings on both sides are in violation of all sound principles of pleading in maritime cases, and of the positive rules of the Supreme Court, neither party stating the course or bearings of the vessels, the direction of the wind, the state of the weather, the position of the vessels in respect to each other, or the land or the mode of their navigation at the time.

That it is not fit in a case which may pass through all the gradations of a hostile litigation to leave it open to be shaped and varied as it progresses according to its necessities or the election of those who conduct it.

That the pleadings contain no allegation of the facts in controversy, and none which can be made a legal ground of acquittal or condemnation of the vessel under arrest,

1848. SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858

$10,000 WORTH OF CORTICELLI SILK

MILLER & DALY,

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE REV. DR. SPRING WILL C. V. DE-LIVER a lecture on "Sunday" (Ex. 20:8-11) TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE REV. DR. CONWELL WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE REV. DR. MACKENNAY AND MISS-IONARY BRADLEY WILL BE PRESENT AT THE HOME CENTRAL UNION MEETING TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE REV. DR. HOSKEN WILL LECTURE TO-MORROW EVENING.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES REYNOLDS, MISSIONARY FROM CHINA, WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE REV. DR. BOTTOME WILL PREACH TO-MORROW MORNING

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

[illegible]

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible]

Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

[illegible] Hawes & Hammersley, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the Hamburg steamship *Hammonia*, which arrived at this port on Thursday night, we have received London evening papers of the 20th ult., and extract from them some interesting details of the news from India. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, having broken up his camp at Futtyghur, arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th of February. His army, numbering in some 15,000 men, with 140 guns, followed with all possible speed. Our accounts from Cawnpore reach to the 17th of February, and by that time nearly the entire British force had crossed the Ganges. It was believed at Bombay, on the 24th of February, that before that day a grand and decisive battle had been fought at Lucknow, in which the Sepoys had assembled, some 100,000 strong, and which they had greatly strengthened since the British evacuation. The next mail from India will probably bring us intelligence of the result of the final struggle in Oude. We give, elsewhere, an interesting account of the trial of the Nana, King of Delhi, who was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, immediately after some unimportant moving business, the Kansas bill, as it came from the House, was taken up. Mr. GREEN moved that the Senate disagree with the House Amendment. Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the bill as amended at considerable length, but adduced no new arguments. Mr. BUCHANAN said he had hoped the question would have been settled in accordance with those Democratic principles which had been the rule of his life, and if the Senate would concur in the House Amendment, it would be the triumph of those principles and would at once bring peace and quiet. Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded at length, and with signal ability, to defend the House amendment, and to urge the Senate to concur. Mr. FOOT spoke against the CRITTENDEN substitute, and said he should vote against it, as his instructions did not cover the present juncture. He then argued against the amendment on legal and technical grounds, and said it was useless to submit the Lecompton Constitution, as the people of Kansas would surely vote it down. He considered the bill as amended by the House, the most exceptional proposition yet submitted. No other Senator desiring to speak, Mr. GREEN's motion was adopted, yeas 32, nays 23. Mr. DOUGLAS desired to take up the Minnesota bill, but was prevented by calls for the yeas and nays. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House went once more into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill, and actually disposed of Kansas being temporarily out of the way. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought there was no evidence of rebellion in Utah. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, denounced extravagant and fraudulent contracts. Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, replied. There was a general discussion on the procurement of supplies for the Quartermaster's Department. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, defended the Utah Expedition and the estimates of the War Department. The House adjourned till Monday.

The Legislature, now that the close of the session is approaching, is hurrying up the business before it with a speed rivaling that of former years, and apparently with the same recklessness of "Committees" are at work for both Houses in preparing bills for action, and appearances indicate that about all the consideration the bills receive is while in the hands of these Committees. A glance at the summary of the business done yesterday, will be sufficient to satisfy any one that this must necessarily be the case. Various matters of immediate interest in this locality were acted upon.

Writers from Albany that the Canal Board have resolved to reduce tolls from 4 to 2 mills on merchandise, and on Flour from 3 to 2 mills on the 1,000 pounds per mile.

The steamer Pallas, running on the Mississippi River, was burned to the water's edge, and sunk near Napoleon, Arkansas, 150 miles below St. Louis, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, involving the loss of 15 or 20 lives. Particulars of the catastrophe have not reached us.

The body of the murdered youth, which was taken from the river at the foot of Beekman-street, on Thursday, was yesterday identified as that of ISAAC I. SAMUELS, the son of Mr. CHAS. SAMUELS, leather dealer, of No. 225 Adams-street, Brooklyn. He was about 20 years of age, and had always resided at home, and assisted in his father's store. He left home on Saturday night, and was not missed until Sunday morning, when his friends supposed he had gone to see an aunt in the West. The daguerreotype of a beautiful young lady, to whom he was paying his addresses, was found upon his person. THOMAS CURTIS, who kept an oyster saloon at the corner of Burling-slip and Pearl-street, in whose company he was last seen, has been arrested upon suspicion of being the murderer, and PATRICK KATES is held as an accomplice. Late in the day a woman, connected with Curtis in some way, was also arrested. All the prisoners are detained at the Second Ward Station-house. Coroner CORNELL yesterday impanneled a Jury, and examined several witnesses, when the inquest was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day. The body still remains at the Second Ward Station-house.

Some shrewd swindlers, assuming the name of GILLESPIE, BARTLETT & Co., and claiming to be extensive manufacturers of West India coffee, have been for the past month doing a heavy business in swindling country merchants. They commenced with sending 15,000 circulars to the leading merchants in every city and county in the Union, constituting them agents for the sale of their coffee. As the fruit of their enterprise they have lately been in the receipt of letters remitting over $1,000 daily. A man named GEORGE BRADLEY, claimed to be at the bottom of the swindle, has fled from the City to escape arrest. Mr. PHILLIPS, his clerk, was arrested yesterday, the only one thus far captured.

The Anti-Lecompton victory in the House was celebrated last night by a salute of 120 guns, fired from the Battery at sunset, and a display of fireworks in the Park in the evening. The names of JOHN B. HASKIN and HORACE F. CLARK, the two Democratic members from this City who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, formed the central piece of the last display.

Transcript of Politics, Parties.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems unable to think of a newspaper except as the leader, the champion, or the tool, of some political party. Its own position probably colors its conception of the position of other journals, and it accordingly treats our comments of Thursday last, upon the tendency of party organizations, as the disclosure of a "new combination which has been for some time under the process of incubation at Washington,"—of which the TIMES appears to be the "champion." We decline all these imputed honors, and beg the *Journal* to understand that we are not in the service of this, or any other, political party. We shall judge it, as we endeavor to judge all others, fairly and impartially, by its principles and its purposes, and shall support or oppose it as our conviction of its merits and the welfare of the country may require.

The *Journal* considers a political party as a mere cob-house, to be built up and toppled down at the pleasure of intriguers. But this is a very great mistake. Parties grow naturally out of the public sentiment of the country, and they will be just what that sentiment makes them. The Republican Party of 1856 grew out of the public conviction that the political power of the slaveholding class was acquiring an undue ascendency over the National Government. The American party grew out of the public sentiment that the foreign element was becoming unduly powerful in our affairs, and needed a check. The Republican Party lost ground in 1857 because Mr. BUCHANAN's policy, at the outset of his administration, promised to restore the just balance of political power, and thus remedy the evil which had called that party into existence. In the early policy of the Administration in regard to Kansas, the country saw evidence of a purpose to redress the wrongs of that Territory, to secure its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of their civil rights, and to protect them in establishing such institutions and framing such a government as they should choose: and nothing in national politics contributed more largely to the victory of the Democrats in New-York last Fall than the action of Governor WALKER, prompted and sustained as it was by the President and his Cabinet. If Mr. BUCHANAN had gone on in this course, steadily and resolutely,—if he had sustained the people of Kansas in the practical assertion of their rights, against the intrigues and the violence of the Pro-Slavery minority, he would have strengthened his hold upon the confidence of the nation, and given the Democratic Party an impregnable position. The entire North, with the possible exception of New-England, would have come to his support,—the leading conservative men of all parties in the South would have sustained him, and even the ultra Pro-Slavery propagandists would have been compelled to acquiesce in, even if they could not applaud, his just and straightforward policy. No President ever had a more splendid opportunity to consolidate his party, and give it permanent stability, than Mr. BUCHANAN:—and no President ever threw it away so soon.

The *Journal* makes rather a melancholy attempt at being facetious over the fusion of the Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. It indulges in humorous references to natural history,—and wonders which of these parties is to swallow the other,—or whether three distinct species are to emerge at once from the chrysalis state and become united in one body, either like or unlike either of the originals. This is very smart, but not very sensible. Talking about grubs and aquacondas, settles nothing concerning the future of political parties. It is undoubtedly difficult to harmonize conflicting parties and bring them to act together; but it can be done, and Mr. BUCHANAN is doing it. He has invented a test which divides his own party and unites all others. He removed WALKER and STANTON, men of his own appointment, for following his own instructions. He punished the men who had defeated the gigantic and outrageous frauds of Oxford County and Kickapoo. He made himself and his Administration a party to the trickery and thimble-rigging of the Lecompton Convention,—trickery which all the honest, upright, fair-dealing men of all parties and all sections regarded with disgust, and would have scouted with scorn. The great mass of the Southern people,—the best men of the Southern States,—would have scorned to win a paltry advantage for themselves or their section by the open and outrageous swindling of, which the President became the practical champion, and to which he insists on committing the Democratic Party. The natural result of all this has been to throw him thoroughly and entirely into the hands of the ultra Pro-Slavery, fire-eating, Disunion faction of the Southern States. He has no active, zealous supporters beyond their circle. He gives them his confidence,—his patronage and his future. He has driven from his Administration the most influential Democratic Senator in the North, and the ablest and most powerful statesman of his own party in the South,—while he has repelled the great body of the American Party which stood ready to support his Administration upon any fair basis of national and conservative principle.

Perhaps the *Journal* may see in these facts some of the influences which are consolidating and nationalizing the elements of Opposition to the present Administration. As things stand to-day, Mr. BUCHANAN could not carry a single Northern State, with the possible exception of New-Jersey. If things go on in their present course, within the next year Mr. BUCHANAN's most active and zealous supporters, with TOOMBS and STEPHENS at their head, will blossom out into full-grown Disunionists, and will either constrain the President to tolerate their schemes or will become his open and bitter enemies. In either case, they will call out and build up a Conservative Union party in the Southern States, which will have WISE, BELL, CRITTENDEN, WINTER DAVIS and others for its leaders and the combined Opposition of the North and West for its active and efficient allies. We have had one Union party arrayed against the Abolitionism of the North; we shall soon have another against the Disunionism of the South.

THE ARMY BILL—A NEW-YORK REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—We learn that six military organizations of this City have severally tendered their services to the President of the United States, as volunteers under the Army Bill, which passed the Senate on Thursday; and that the offer of one has been accepted. Col. BURNSIDE's Regiment,—Sixth Regiment. By the provisions of the Bill the President is authorized to raise two regiments, exclusive of the Texas regiment. One of the two having thus been accepted from New-York, it is understood the other will be assigned to Pennsylvania.

The English at Lucknow.

The "army of hope" have found at last a lion to lead them. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has been following up his *début* in India with the steady and triumphant perseverance of a great man and a great General. Military writers have already paid their tribute to the masterly skill with which he moved his forces upon Lucknow through a country swarming with enemies; to the energy with which he traversed a city in arms to relieve his countrymen, beleaguered in a palace which valor and fortitude had converted into a true Spartan fortress, and to the adroitness with which he withdrew the rescued and their rescuers in safety from that perilous post, to commence, upon a scale of proper grandeur and efficiency, his work of reducing the warlike kingdom of Oude and the revolted Bengal army to obedience. The latest news from Bombay, received yesterday by the *Hammonia*, from Southampton, shows that the Highland General has been conducting the most important campaign which England has seen in India since the days of CLIVE, with a combined brilliancy, patience, decision and success, which establish his claim to a high and permanent rank among the masters of the military art. While he has suffered the masses of his enemies to drift gradually together upon Lucknow, that he may there inclose them in a wall of flame and steel, and crush them in one supreme and critical hour, he has kept the wings of his own army clear, by sweeping the country behind his advance in great retiring circles.

The rebels of the Rohilcund to the northwest of Oude were held in check by the threatening advance of a Sikh force from the Punjaub. The mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, known recently as the "Calpee Insurgents," by whom the troops under General WINDHAM were so severely harassed some time since, are pressed in between the main English army and the army of Central India under Sir HUGH ROSE, who has been clearing the Malwa country and the Bundelcund to the south of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and the scene of action in Oude. To the eastward of Lucknow the insurgents are menaced by JUNG BAHADOOR, the energetic Nepaulese Premier, who was lying before Fyzabad, about sixty miles to the southeast of Lucknow, at the beginning of February, with an army of his gallant Ghoorkas, waiting for ammunition to arrive from Benares, about six days' march distant. The Nepaulese were supported by General FRANKS, who held a position to the east of the road between Fyzabad and Benares with an English brigade.

At Lucknow itself, about 100,000 Sepoys and Indians, of all arms, were believed to be assembled, and the city defences are supposed to have been greatly strengthened since the retreat of the English from the Residency. Against this heart of the war Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was preparing, on the 11th of February, to march from the Ganges with his whole army of 15,000 men, and 140 pieces of artillery, more than half of which were heavy siege-guns. His road, as far as the Alumbagh, five miles from Lucknow, was kept by strong bodies of English troops, and the Alumbagh itself was held by Sir JAMES OUTRAM, who had not been attacked since Jan. 10, when the Sepoys were repulsed with great loss.

In view of these preparations, and of this posture of affairs, it is more than probable that a great battle was fought at Lucknow about the end of February. If that battle shall have resulted, as there was every reason to suppose it would, in an conspicuous victory of the English arms, that event will hardly exercise in India itself a more important influence than in Europe. It will fortify materially the *prestige* of Great Britain on the Continent, and give renewed effect to the language, and new strength to the attitude of the English Press and Parliament on the question of the French Refugees. We may easily understand, therefore, that the next dispatches from India are expected in England with almost as much impatience as in the first days of the Indian Mutiny. It would indeed be difficult to exaggerate the importance of their possible bearing upon the development of the great issues which are now secretly or overtly agitating the world of European politics.

The civil warfare between the English authorities and their mutinous enemies was also advancing in a sense favorable to the English. The NENA SAHIB, broken in power as a military leader, was wandering about the country with a few followers, like the Pretender after Culloden, and moving restlessly from point to point, in the hope of evading the relentless pursuit of his enemies, whose offered rewards and evident triumph have combined to convert the bulk of the population into a body of detectives for his arrest. On the other hand, a much more important personage, whose revolt from the English cause has excited great uneasiness, has come forward openly and humanely in their interest. MAUN SINGH, the largest landholder and most influential noble of Oude, has preserved, and sent from Lucknow, about forty or fifty women and children. This step probably indicates his own intention of making up for the past with the winning party. There was a report, indeed, that some kinsman of the old King of Delhi had proclaimed himself King of India, and meant to begin a guerilla warfare. But his lacks confirmation; and the public humiliation of the imbecile old heir of the Moguls will probably assure the stability of the English rule, at least for the present, in Northern and Central India.

THE NUISANCE OF BEGGARS.—Why do not the police interfere to stop—or at least to check—the enormous and increasing nuisance of street-beggars? There is scarcely a street in the upper part of the City which is not filled with them. Ladies and gentlemen walking in the Fifth-avenue, Broadway and Union Square, are constantly beset by men, women, and especially children, who run after, and tease them for alms. This is a most annoying nuisance, and should be stopped. The offenders are professional beggars, and make no pretence of getting a living by any other means. The law is very explicit and stringent against them,—but it seems to be never enforced. Will not Mr. [illegible] the matter some attention?

The Kansas Bill.

The opponents of the Lecompton swindle united loudly last night, with cannon and fireworks in the Park, over the defeat of the Kansas bill in the House of Representatives. The rejoicing was quite natural and perfectly proper;—we only hope it may not prove to have been premature. The crisis of the Kansas bill is not passed. Indeed, it has only just entered upon its most perilous stage.

The Senate voted to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people. The House voted to submit it first to their suffrages. This is the precise point of disagreement. The bill is now in the Senate, and the pending question is whether the Senate will not also consent to submit the Constitution to the popular vote. If that body still refuses, then it will be for the House to say whether they will insist upon such submission as a condition of the admission of Kansas into the Union. We hope they will, but are not without fears that they will not. Every possible effort will be made to persuade the Democrats and Southern Americans that, having done all in their power to secure the submission of the Constitution, they can easily vindicate themselves to their constituents for assenting to the admission of the State as a last resort, and when it was quite certain that nothing better could be done. On the other hand, it will be strongly and justly urged that they are already committed, personally and politically, to the principle that the people ought to have a chance to vote upon the Constitution under which they are required to live; and, as the question is preeminently one of principle, it is to be hoped they will maintain the position they have taken.

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So the Senate refuses to concur, and the bill goes back to the House for its action thereon. It is scarcely possible that the House will not insist on its amendment, and there is thus a prospect of an irreconcilable difference between the two branches of Congress on this vexed question. If no agreement eventually takes place, the bill is lost. But we trust there may be sufficient patriotism in the Senate to recede from its position, and permit the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which her citizens can approve.

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PAYING THE POLICE.—The members of the Police Department yesterday morning received pay for their last month's services. The amount of money paid out is a trifle over $68,000, which is divided among 1,166 men, the present number on the pay-roll.

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[illegible]

Fireworks in Honor of the Anti-Lecompton Victory.

The Anti-Lecompton victory in the House of Representatives was celebrated last evening, by an impromptu display of fireworks in the Park, and a salute of 120 guns at the Battery. The demonstration was suggested by a few leading Republicans, after the receipt of the news from Washington on Thursday. JOHN JAY, Mr. GREELEY, Mr. MATTESON, of the Young Men's Republican Club, and others, superintended the display. Two brass 6-pounders were discharged from the Battery. The firing began shortly before sunset. Quite a crowd assembled, many of whom seemed at a loss to know the occasion of the demonstration. A gentleman mounted a stone post, and explained that the guns were fired in honor of the 120 Representatives in Congress who had voted to sustain the people of Kansas in their right to form their own Constitution, uninfluenced by outsiders.

There was a display of fireworks in the Park in the evening. Rockets were discharged from the roof of the City Hall, variegated fireworks were "set off," and the whole ended with a pyrotechnic ovation to Messrs. CLARK and HASKIN. In the centre were emblazoned the names of

JOHN B. HASKIN,
HORACE F. CLARK,

At the right were the words

FREE KANSAS,

surmounted by an eagle.

At the left were the words,

HONOR TO THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE,
120 to 112.

Besides, there were some 3,000 people gathered in the Park, who appeared highly delighted with the display.

[illegible]

Senator Douglas and the Illinois Delegation.

From the Congressional Globe.

EXTRACT SENATE, Saturday, March 26, 1859.

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SUNSHINE OF BILLY BOWLEGS.—The Madison (Fla.) *Messenger* has reliable information that Billy Bowlegs "has surrendered his crown, and is now at Tampa with his whole party, waiting the consummation of arrangements now being made, before he departs to the West. It is said the old gentleman was in a shockingly ragged and dirty condition, when he presented himself at Tampa."

[illegible]

Our readers will remember that Mr. R. F. BYRNES, of Brooklyn, was reported in a previous issue of this paper as having received from the treasurer of the Hudson River Railroad a trunk of goods in payment for salary due him, on account or bonus for the house of James P. Brown, of Detroit, who was then about to fail, and claim to pay for his brother for a few hundred dollars worth of goods. This fact was magnified by affidavits into a charge of felony against Mr. BYRNES, the recipient, and he was arrested and brought before Justice BLACKMAN, of Brooklyn, where the bail was fixed at $4,000, two sureties in $2,000 each. This was subsequently reduced by Judge BARNARD to personal bail, and on Thursday the bill against Mr. BYRNES was dismissed by the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDER.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was taken out of Gowanus Creek, at the foot of Carroll-street, and was identified during the day as that of JAMES MASTON, who had been missing for two months past. His family and friends supposed he had enlisted in the Army. They made search for him when he first disappeared, and traced him to a porter-house near Gowanus Creek, where he had a quarrel with a man, who threatened to knock his brains out. From this place he was traced, as was then supposed, to Governor's Island, where he enlisted as Jesse Monroe. The body found is fully identified, and bears marks of violence on the back part of the head. Coroner SMITH will investigate the matter to-day.

A man named HENRY MILLER was arrested yesterday, and committed to answer a charge of attempted arson. It is alleged that he hired a man named AUGUSTUS WALTER to set fire to his (Miller's) premises, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, where he occupied two rooms, and had an insurance on his furniture of $1,000. WALTER, instead of setting the premises on fire, informed the Police, and had MILLER arrested.

Three of the "Continental Blues," named MULLER, DUTIS and DUFFY, were sent to the Penitentiary for three months yesterday, by Justice COMMISS, for stealing. Three more of the gang were arrested, but not identified. It was a member of this gang that was killed by GARDNER, who is now under sentence of death.

A young woman attempted to commit suicide Thursday by jumping into the East River from one of the Wall-street ferry boats. She was rescued by an officer of the boat and taken to New-York. She said she had not earned anything for four days, and was determined upon self-destruction.

A man named WILLIAM HARKNESS fell from a building on Vanderbilt, near Gates-avenue, yesterday, and received serious injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

The disturbance at the Reservoir, near East New-York, has been entirely quelled. Several of the leaders were arrested yesterday, and a majority of the strikers were glad to recommence work.

A man named JOHN BLEYS died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received last Saturday at Peck's dock, by several bags of grain falling upon him. Coroner SMITH held an inquest.

PATRICK HAGAN, an employe in HARKER's Pork-Packing establishment, Red Hook Point, was arrested yesterday, and committed to answer for robbing his employer.

A child 2½ years old, named EDWARD [illegible], residing at the corner of Baltic and Furman streets, fell into a tub of water, and was drowned. Coroner SMITH held an inquest.

The Revolution in Montevideo.

DEFEAT OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—SUBMISSION OF THE PRISONERS BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT—INTERCESSION OF THE NORTHERN MINISTERS—REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE FROM MONTEVIDEO.

We published on Thursday advices from Montevideo to the 4th of February, announcing the termination of the revolution in a battle, and the subsequent battonary of their prisoners by the Government forces. The following letter, received in Salem, Mass., and dated Montevideo, Feb. 6, gives particulars not previously published, of the battle in question, and of the horrible scenes that followed. The writer says:

"We are still in a state of civil war in this unfortunate Province. This time there has been much bloodshed—some 700 lives having already been sacrificed to the cause of *Liberty*. (How that word is abused!)

Gen. DIAS was defeated, about a week since, about 200 miles in the interior, and over 200 prisoners were rendered to the Government troops. Arriving in this place, to the Government, it knew not what disposition should be made of the prisoners, the President sent orders, in an hour afterwards, to shoot all officers, and cut the throats of nearly 500 of the soldiers.

Among the officers were General CESAR DIAS, who has been serving his country all his life time, and was in command of the forces from this Province when ROSAS fell, and a man who bore an excellent character; Gen. FRAZA, one of the veterans of thirty-three, and his son, a Colonel; with other officers of not much lower grade.

This has been one of the most brutal butcheries that ever stained the annals of this country. It outstrips ROSAS and OSORIO altogether. When it was known that the order had been sent out for this wholesale slaughter, the English and French Ministers, and both Admirals, the Spanish Minister, American Commodore and American Consul, all went to see the President, to supplicate mercy for those poor fellows, but in vain.

About twenty of the first ladies of the place also went, among whom were the sister of the President's wife, Señora VIDAL, Señora CASTELLANOS, wife of the President of the Senate; Mrs. HOCHEDAL, President of the Charitable Association, widow of Gen. PACHECO, the widow of Gen. LAVALLEJA, and others, all were ladies of the first respectability. They even went down on their knees, supplicating mercy of those Oriental officers, but they were turned away with insult, and the poor fellows were shot like dogs.

All of these leave large families, which were entirely dependent upon these men for support. It has placed the whole city in mourning. No person may appear in the street without being dressed in mourning. Everybody, of both political parties, is horror-stricken at this awful destruction of life.

The consequence will, I hear, be disastrous, and we begin to see it already. The cavalry, composed of the surrender of DIAS, and have been making desperate work. They have already visited several houses and cut the throat of every soul they found, men, women and children—and destroyed their property to as great an extent as possible. This vengeance does not fall upon the guilty only, but on all of the adherents of the party that did the awful deed above mentioned.

Last year we had the yellow fever, which carried off about 2,000 of the inhabitants of this place, and now this civil war is continuing the destruction of human lives.

Mr. HAMILTON, U. S. Consul at Montevideo, has sent part of his furniture, which he wished to have on board the bark Kate, which sails next week for Baltimore. He expects to have an election of the next week, when he intends to close up the Consulate and go to Buenos Ayres, to stay a few weeks with his daughter, Mrs. ZIMMERMAN, previous to his embarking for the United States.

He is just recovering from another attack of sickness, is very much broken down, and very desirous Mrs. HAMILTON is very well. They, like many others, are completely disgusted with Montevideo, after the recent occurrences.

Business has all been stopped since the disturbances commenced, and quiet sake when tranquillity and confidence will be restored.

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THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Further Details of the Brooklyn Youth Murdered.

[illegible] Brooklyn on Saturday afternoon about 7 o'clock a body was found floating in the East River, near the foot of Scammel-street, [illegible] up the body of a young man, which had evidently been but a short time in the water. Attached to it by a strong cord was a stone weighing about 30 pounds, which was ingeniously strung by pieces of twine, part of hemp and part of manila. The knots [illegible] seemed that they were tied by two different persons, some being such as sailors tie, others of the sort which [illegible] generally make. From the great number of kinks made, and the manner in which they were drawn up, it appeared to have been a long and painful strangulation must have been [illegible]. The body was conveyed to the Second Ward [illegible] and was recognized by many who had seen it [illegible] Upon examining it a contusion was observed upon the forehead, and on taking off the clothing a club was discovered in [illegible] directly over the heart. The pockets [illegible] were all empty, except the watch fob, in which a watch was in charge was found. Upon further [illegible] a watch-guard was discovered [illegible] to which was attached a little patent [illegible] on opening this a velvet-board attachment [illegible] of a beautiful young lady, with dark hair and eyes, and dressed in black silk, with a cameo [illegible] and collar. This circumstance at once [illegible] all anxiety as to the possibility of identifying the body. A gentleman who saw the picture, at once [illegible] and the fortune, and in company with [illegible] was conducted to the Dutch place of the brother-in-law of the lady, where it was at once identified. Examination was then sent to the father of the young man, who lives in Brooklyn, and [illegible] by Mr. CHARLES BARNES, leather dealer, No. 235 Adams-st.

Dr. J. WESTVELD having been sent for, proceeded at once to make a post mortem examination of the body. The following is his statement:

Upon a post mortem examination of the body of the [illegible] young man found in the water at the foot of Beekman-street, yesterday afternoon, a wound was found one inch in width about one inch to the left of the medial line, on a line with the nipple. The direction of the wound was downwards and inwards, passing through the sternum, entering the pericardium and penetrating the left ventricle of the heart. The wound in the heart being about three-eighths of an inch in width. The pericardium was filled with coagulated blood, the wound being, in his opinion, sufficient to have caused death; there were no other external marks of violence except those on the face, which may have been caused by drowning in water.

Coroner DELAMATER and CLERK CURTIS brought two men named THOMAS CURTIS and PATRICK KANON into the Station-House, under suspicion of the murder. The latter keeps an oyster-stand at the corner of Burling-slip and South-street, and from the fact of his being seen with the deceased, together with KANON, in company with the deceased just before his disappearance, the officers were induced to arrest him. It was also noticed that Kanon's stand was closed shortly after he left with the young man, and remained closed until yesterday morning.

Coroner COMBES, having arrived, impanelled the following jury: [illegible] Smith, No. 43 Lafayette-place; [illegible] Barrowgh, No. 169 William-street; [illegible] Lockwood, No. 78 Beekman-street; [illegible] Hall, No. 14 Beekman-street; [illegible] Burich, No. 75 Beekman-street; [illegible] Smith, No. 31 Beekman-street; [illegible] Hooper, No. 19 South Third-street, Williamsburgh; [illegible] Hall, No. 59 Beekman-street; [illegible] Lewis, No. 26 South Fourth-street, Williamsburgh; [illegible] Stewart, No. 472 Broadway; [illegible] Clark, No. 472 Broadway.

The witness called was Stephen B. Hall, West [illegible] street. He did not know the young man; had seen him several times, about the Fulton Ferry, No. 39 South-street; saw him last on Sunday morning; witness called several captains present to know if any knew the young man took a cigar; he was not known; witness never heard his name; he was known by sight; of the occurrence, witness went to the Second Precinct Station-house, and with the officer went to the house of the man who took a sign with him on Sunday evening; lady did not know whether he returned at the hour or not.

The witness called was sworn—Lives at No. 69 South-street; is a bartender at the Fulton Hotel; had seen the body of deceased, and recognized it as that of the man he saw for the first time at the Fulton Hotel, on Wednesday last; he came in and bought a cigar; he was without a companion; appeared to be perfectly sober; did not betray any anxiety or strong emotion; had no conversation with him; witness left the room and he was left there; deceased was not in the house when he left.

Cross-examined—He could not say it was the same person he saw in Curtis' place; he was very disfigured. (The daguerreotype of the young lady found on the body was passed round and viewed by the jury.)

The witness, a black frock coat, black vest, &c., was a private witness, but she could only say that the young man wore black clothes, and gaiter shoes; she saw the young man talking to Thomas Curtis; he was a smart young man of nice features, but she could not tell positively if this was the same person or not; Tom Curtis was sitting on the bench, and the young man was speaking with him; he came up, and after a few words he shook his head, and turned away; it was late in the evening.

Thomas Sumner, No. 235 Adams-street, Brooklyn, sworn—Recognizes the body of deceased as that of any person I saw him for the last time at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, when he shut up shop; he has lived with me all his life; he was single, and a little over 20 years of age; he was not in the habit of staying out; generally he came home about half-past ten o'clock; he did not come home on Sunday night, and it was Sunday morning before I asked him; he had mentioned that he would some time go and see his aunt in Indianapolis, and I thought he might have gone to see my sister; he was a good boy, and generally did what he undertook; Mrs. Curtis, the mother of the young lady to whom he had paid attentions, asked me about him; she was the only person who spoke to me about him, and asked if I knew where, or if Charley was at home; I felt a little angry at his staying away; she said it was very strange he did not come home; she was astonished; there was no particular engagement, only he paid his addresses to Miss Curtis; there was nothing further; the first one who told me of the death of my son was a friend, (a brother-in-law of the young lady;) deceased had no money except a few shillings; his pocket-book and watch were left at home; he had a chain on his person, one he bought in Chatham-street; I always gave him pocket money, he might have saved some; witness identified the fob-chain found on deceased; his son had no reason from difficulties in love affairs or from other causes, to destroy himself; he was as happy as he could be; there was no other young man paying addresses to the young lady; he had no associates but respectable young men; he was on the whole a very good boy. (The Coroner desired the father to mention the names of some young men with whom he associated, which he did; they were all above suspicion.) Thomas Curtis, brother of Clinton-avenue and Myrtle, John Bishop, his brother, three-master Belshaw, Henry Taylor, and his brother, of Clinton-avenue, were some of them; he knew of no one who had seen him since he left Saturday night; Mrs. Curtis and her daughter were the last persons who saw him on Saturday night. He will give her a shock, from which she can never recover.

The deceased was born in house No. 235 Adams-street, where his father still resides. He has always been in home, except about a year and a half, when he was absent attending a boys' boarding school, at Hallston Springs, under the charge of Dr. BABCOCK. He returned from there nearly two years ago. Since his return he has assisted his father in the conduct of his business. He has always been attentive to his proper affairs, and regular in his habits. He very seldom remained out in the evening later than 10 or 10½ o'clock. On two occasions he has gone away from home, and remained several days, without letting his people know where he had gone. On both of these occasions he went to visit some relations in New-Jersey. His father spoke of him as being, on the whole, one of the best boys that ever lived, but at times a little headstrong, and inclined to be eccentric. He is the eldest of three children, and, if he had lived, would have been twenty-one years of age next October.

THE CAUSE ACCUSED OF THE MURDER.

Since the recovery of the body the Police of the Second Ward have been unremitting in their efforts to ferret out the supposed murderers. THOMAS CURTIS and PATRICK KANON are the only parties who have thus far been arrested. Curtis is an Irishman, about 40 years of age, and keeps an oyster saloon in South-street, opposite the Fulton Hotel. He has long been known to the Police as a disorderly and dissolute character, and has been several times arrested; the last time on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and it is alleged that he has nearly all his life made a living by acting as "pal" to the thieves and prostitutes of Water-street. He says that on Wednesday night he was in bed and asleep at No. 4 Catharine-slip at the time. Some of the witnesses at the inquest state that they saw him in company with the deceased. He declares further that he never saw the deceased while living. PATRICK KANON, the other prisoner, is also an Irishman, and about the same age with CURTIS. He says the first time he ever saw the deceased was when the dead body was being taken past his cell to be placed in the yard in the rear of the Station-House. He cannot imagine why they should arrest him. He says he spent Wednesday evening and night with his family at No. 20 Cherry-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ President EATON, of Union University, Tenn.: "Since using Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, the falling off of my hair ceased, and my gray locks were restored to their original color."

Dépôt No. 355 Broome-street, New-York. Sold everywhere.

☞ The Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treasurer American Bible Union, New-York: I have found Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum superior to anything I ever used for the hair, and would fully commend them to all:

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☞ The Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Editor *Guide to Holiness*, Boston: "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. We can testify to its good effects."

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☞ The Rev. A. WEBSTER, Editor *Christian Era*, Boston: "Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum I have used with entire satisfaction. I am now neither bald nor gray. My hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of my earlier years."

Dépôt No. 355 Broome-street, New-York. Sold everywhere. Persons interested note to-morrow's advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The undersigned Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures in the City of New-York, having had frequent occasion to test the various Platform Scales in use in this City, are pleased to bear our testimony to the superior character of those manufactured by Messrs. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., and do cheerfully recommend them to the public as the most perfect weighing machines in use.

RALPH TREMBLY,
Inspector Weights and Measures, 1st District.
THOMAS H. WAINWRIGHT,
Inspector, 2d District.
ALLEN R. SIMONS,
Deputy Inspector, 1st District.
GEORGE KARR,
Sealer, 1st District.
JOHN H. EMBREE,
Sealer, 2d District.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Spring Clothing
At EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,

Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats	$5	to	$8
Fine Cloth Dress Frock Coats	10	to	14
The finest Dress Frock Coats made	15	to	20
Over 10,000 Cassimere Business Coats	2 50	to	10
Spring Raglans, a large stock	5	to	12
Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Coats	7	to	14
5,000 Side-band Cassimere Pants	2	to	6
Black Pants	2 25	to	6
Silk and Satin Vests	2	to	5
Cassimere Business Vests	1	to	3

&c., &c., &c.
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE AFTERNOONS—TO-DAY THE LAST!—It is impossible to stand the fatigue! The beautiful "Bride of an Evening" has been played every afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum, to gratify the public, until it has exhausted all the performers. This will be its very last performance in the afternoon. It will be presented every evening in glorious style as usual, while the crowd continues, but, after to-day, a variety of pieces will be presented each afternoon, so as to accommodate all tastes daily. The "Bride of an Evening,"—the famous "Bride of an Evening."

[Advertisement.]

☞ EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, and author of "A Practical Treatise on Sexual Diseases," attends exclusively to operative surgery and consultations on the more obscure diseases, at No. 45 Fifth-avenue. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left, as no complimentary visits are received. Consulting fee $5

[Advertisement.]

THE SENSATION HAT.—These are decidedly sensation times, and KNOX, who is never behind the times, has produced a new style of Hat that is bound to make a sensation. It is of fine material, tasteful shape, and of most becoming style; in fact, it is admitted to be the *ne plus ultra* of excellence. At the Establishment of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, a large stock of sensation Hats, Caps, &c., will be found.

[Advertisement.]

LILLIES FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKS AND VAULT DOORS.—The undersigned have taken the agency for the sale of these celebrated Safes, which are the only ones in the market that combine fire-proof quality, with *perfect security from burglars*. Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing a Sheet-Iron Safe of any description.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be repeated at this popular place of amusement the tragedy of "Macbeth," and for the last time the great drama of "Jessie Brown." On Monday next to be performed a new contemporaneous drama entitled "Life of the Mormons at Salt Lake," in which several *popular performers from other cities are to appear.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle, but thorough and irresistible remedies.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, and MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The best goods may be obtained and money saved, by buying directly from the Importers and Manufacturers.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAIN.—Foundry and machine shop for sale, with one acre of land, dwelling-house, blacksmith shop, machinery, tools, &c., all complete; located on the Genesee Valley Canal and New-York and Erie Railroad, in a lumber region, where the demand for work is great. Price $5,000. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, No. 278 Broadway, or C. V. B. BARRS, Olean, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Ballotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style.

☞ Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 2 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or anticipating removing during the season. They will also hold regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ The International Hotel,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST.,
New-York.
Has been recently refitted,
The Rooms are all newly carpeted,
The Furniture and Beds new throughout,
And the Hotel unsurpassed,
TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED SALOONS
ARE CONNECTED WITH THE HOUSE.
Here is concentrated all the comforts of a home, with the luxuries of a palace.
THE SPLENDID LADIES' PARLOR
Commands an unequalled
VIEW OF BROADWAY.
THE INTERNATIONAL
is the most central of any of the first-class Hotels for business, or pleasure or amusement, and offers unsurpassed advantages to families and gentlemen visiting New-York.
ALFRED FREEMAN, Proprietor.

☞ Boys' Spring Clothing.
A very large assortment
of Clothing
for boys of all ages,
from three years
to manhood.
Our assortment of
well made goods,
adapted to schools
and every day use,
at moderate prices,
is much larger
than usual.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)

☞ Spring Clothing,
Now ready.
For Men and Boys.
A superior assortment of
SPRING CLOTHING—
Spring Overcoats,
Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
At Moderate Prices.
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No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.)

☞ Leary & Co.,
FOUR DOLLAR HATS.
In addition to our standard Hat, we now offer at our counters new styles at FOUR DOLLARS.
Our extensive facilities in manufacturing enable us to place before the public an article superior to any ever before offered at this figure.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashion,
Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Astor-House, Broadway.

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—New-York Times.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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UNDERGARMENTS and
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The best Goods, at lowest prices,
will be found at
RANKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ S. C. Herring & Co.'s Fire-Proof Champion Safe Warerooms and office removed to No. 251 Broadway. The above premises have been enlarged and fitted for the exclusive sale of these celebrated Safes. The rooms are the most extensive, and the assortment the largest in the world. Persons in want of Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes are invited to call and examine.
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☞ New and Beautiful Styles of
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &c.
at extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway & Broome-st.

☞ Elegant French China Dinner Sets,
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New Styles, and Reduced Prices.
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☞ Barry's Tricopherous
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Boots and Shoes.
The largest and cheapest assortment of good Boots and Shoes in the City is at
BROOKS'
No. 676 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

☞ Immense Reduction!
In the price of English Carpetings,
Elegant Velvets, 5s. per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 4s. to 5s.; Ingrains, 2s. to 4s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 50 Bowery.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers, and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 1 Astor-House.

☞ Trees and Plants.—A catalogue of the choicest fruits and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, &c., will be sent on application. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 517 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Household Furniture.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., office No. 158 Chambers-st., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residences of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season, on reasonable terms; and prompt returns made in all sales.

☞ India Rubber Gloves, for Gardening, house-cleaning, &c., render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white, are an excellent protector in all kinds of roughing work, and will be found serviceable where other gloves are spoiled. GOODYEAR'S GLOVE CO., No. 36 John-st.

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☞ Samuel Campbell, Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Medicines dispensed at this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine. Special attention to prescriptions at all hours.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye only 4 shillings a box—black or brown—best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Infallible Ointment for removing dandruff, promoting the growth and beautifying the hair.

☞ Gent's Spring Hats and Caps, in all their variety. A large assortment of Children's Fancy Straw Hats and Flats. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st.

MARRIED

HASSELL—WARD.—At Charleston, on Thursday, March 26, by the Rev. Dr. Hanckle, Dr. LEWIS C. HASSELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CATHARINE, daughter of the late Col. J. J. Ward, of South Carolina.

DIED.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, April 3, after a short and severe illness, JOHN GREGORY, late Alderman of the XVIth Ward, aged 46 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, in 30th-st., near 9th-av., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

ARBUTHNOT.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT, aged 66 years.

His friends are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 116 West Broadway, on Sunday, April 5, at 1½ o'clock, precisely.

IRELAND.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, WILLIAM H. IRELAND, son of Thos. J. and Antoinette Ireland, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 99 East 40th-st., without further invitation.

BRADLEY.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, HUGH BRADLEY, native of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Hugh McCafferay, also of his son-in-law, Jos. H. Clark, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 38 Catharine-st.

BARTHOLOMEW.—In this City, on Monday, March 23, LEONARD TALBOTT, eldest son of G. H. and Emily Bartholomew, aged 13 years.

His remains were taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

MONTGOMERY.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 3, ELIZA JANE, wife of Samuel Montgomery, and daughter of Andrew Jordan, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Samuel H. and Andrew V. Jordan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 119 Greenwich-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEE.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 3, JANE E., wife of Benjamin F. Lee, and daughter of the late John Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Calvary Church, 4th-av. cor. 21st-st., on Monday afternoon, April 6, at 2½ o'clock.

HERWARD.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, of whooping cough, ANNIE E., twin daughter of W. E. and Emily Herward, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Her remains will be taken to the Rural Cemetery at Albany for interment.

FITZGERALD.—In this City, on on Friday, April 3, at 2 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of Christopher Fitzgerald, native of Clonmel, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 4th-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

ABERNETHY.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, WILLIAM ABERNETHY, native of Tullyrain, County Down, Ireland, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of their parents, No. 156 White-st., near Greene.

TUCKER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 3, GEORGE TUCKER, in the 8th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in Friday morning's papers.

OTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 3, at the residence, No. 48 Hicks-st., Mrs. TERESSA A. OTIS, wife of Isaac Otis, Esq., aged 44 years, 6 months and 27 days.

The funeral will take place at the Second Presbyterian Church, (the Rev. Dr. Lord's,) on Sunday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

APGOODENA.—At Portland, Me., on Tuesday, March 31, at the residence of J. Hayes, APGOODENA ISABEL APGOODENA, daughter of Don Edwardo Apgoodena, of Panama, New-Granada, aged 11 years and 4 months.

☞ Panama papers please copy.

BARNES.—At Troy, on Monday, March 30, Mrs. AZUBAH BARNES, of Berlin, Conn., aged 72 years.

YOUNG.—At Mason, Ga., on Wednesday night, March 31, at the residence of her uncle, John L. Jones, JULIA PARMELEE, infant daughter of the late Guilford Dudley and Laura Francis Young, of this City.

ROBSON.—At Santiago de Cuba, Island of Cuba, on Tuesday, March 3, JOHN H. ROBSON, of this City, aged 38 years.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scout Ties, of the latest and most desirable patterns. Hosiery, Under-garments, Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Drawers, Robes, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and over-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.—James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 48 Front-st., was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S PILE-SUPPOSITORY. He was troubled with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him now. Reference will be given to any quantity of persons who were cured. Dépôt, No. 160 Bowery.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

FAIL NOT! FAIL NOT!! FAIL NOT!!!
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The deeply-interesting and startling story of
A STRANGE NIGHT,
To be published complete in to-morrow's
NEW-YORK SUNDAY COURIER.
FAIL NOT TO READ
THE DEAD LADY'S RING,
One of the most exciting romances ever published. The first part can be obtained at the office.
FAIL NOT TO READ
THE MORMONS IN NEW-YORK,
Being a full account of their rise and progress, and the doings of their representatives in the City
AT THE PRESENT TIME.
FAIL NOT TO READ the story of Henry Ward Beecher's Irish Ward. Her career of deception, dissipation and guilt will be told in full.
FAIL NOT TO READ
MR. PEARSON,
A Story of a Maniac.
FAIL NOT TO READ
The Letter of a Dying Wife—The Tea Snake—Eventful Life of an Old Sailor—Shaking the Dry Bones of Philadelphians.
Letter from Aspinwall.
Cotemporaneous Drama.
Fry's New Opera.
A Dangerous Character.
The Day of Doom.
THE GREAT AWAKING.
ALL SORTS.
Alas! Poor Forrest! To this complexion has he come at last!
SEEKING DEATH AND FINDING WEALTH.
FAIL NOT TO READ
The brilliant editorials, theatrical and musical notices, all sorts of anecdotes, news items &c., in the
COURIER OF TO MORROW,
Price only three cents per copy.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO.,
No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATIONS
PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON FRIDAY:
HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
As Traced in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton and of his Cotemporaries.
BY JOHN C. HAMILTON.
Vol. II., price $3 50. Vols. I and II., price $6.
ON SATURDAY:
HISTORY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCES,
From the Earliest to the Present Time.
BY WM. WHEWELL, D. D.,
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A DELPHI LODGE, NO. 348 F. & A. M.—A special communication of this Lodge will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, for the management of Royal Arch work. By order of the W. M.
J. SHOVE, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11 day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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AUCTIONEER'S SALE OF
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At their established auction rooms of
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J. GUTHRIE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 4 Bank of Commerce, Baltimore-st., Baltimore.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO, CARPETING, &c., AT AUCTION.—J. GUTHRIE, auctioneer, will sell, without reserve, on account of the family removing, the entire handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, oil paintings, fine piano, &c., at the house, No. 118 West Fayette-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 7, at 10 o'clock. The Black and Eighth-avenue cars pass the door. The entertainment on any day will be made to order, and the sale will then take place at 10 o'clock. The whole furniture will be found very handsome and in perfect order. Catalogues will be furnished at the place of sale, which will take place with the commencement of the entertainment. Deposits will be required from all purchasers.

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J. W. ROBERTS, AUCTIONEER.
No. 541 Broadway.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—This day, Saturday, April 7, at 10 o'clock, at the above place, will be sold, the entire elegant rosewood chamber furniture with French bedsteads, French mattresses, French cottage bedsteads, French cottage chairs, fine hair mattresses, mahogany furniture, French bedsteads, side-tables, chairs and tables, marble top dressing bureaus, gilt chandeliers, oil paintings, fine piano and mantel mirrors, French toilet sets, Brussels carpets, and a large quantity not mentioned.

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J. W. ROBERTS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 7, at 10 o'clock, at his spacious warerooms, No. 541 Broadway, a large and very desirable assortment of household furniture, made by the best City cabinet makers, consisting in part of bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, wardrobes, &c. Also, a very superior rosewood piano, with a large and splendid full tone, made and warranted by one of the best manufacturers in this City, and used but one year. Also, a quantity of French satin brocade, tops and hangings.

Also, a very fine and solid oak chamber and dining-room set, with a magnificent assortment of oil-painting, Brussels carpets, English and American oil-cloth, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on Monday, at the place of sale.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY.—(Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
25 shares Ocean Ins. Co., $50 each.
25 shares Hudson River Fire and Marine Insurance Co., $50 each.
25 shares National Fire Insurance Co., $37 50 each.
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